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NEW MEXICO BUSINESS

CURRENT ECONOMIC REPORT

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Current Economic Developments in New Mexico

Recent lower oil prices and the layoff of 799 workers by the Public Service Company of New Mexico have cast a bit of gloom over the outlook for the otherwise recovering New Mexico economy. New Mexico nonagricultural employment has increased 2.0 percent in the first half of 1988, after having registered a slim 0.3 percent gain in 1987. The state's unemployment rate at 8.2 percent in August is still uncomfortably high, but it has diminished from year-ago levels.

Oil prices began to fall in the Spring of 1988, and immediately New Mexico oil and gas exploration companies cut back their drilling plans. New Mexico completions fell 10.9 percent in the second quarter and in August managed a small 2.0 percent increase over year-ago depressed levels. Gas exploration activity is at very low levels around New Mexico—about one-tenth the level back in 1981. In August, gas well completions fell another 56.7 percent.

By early 1988 the state's oil and gas industry had regained about 800 of the 4,800 jobs lost in the 1986-1987 time period. However, in June and July oil and gas employment began to fall again in response to the lower oil prices and exploration activity. If oil prices should stay below $15/barrel for any length of time, further weakness in the oil and gas sector should be anticipated. Whereas in early 1988 oil and gas employment was growing and contributing to the state's economic recovery, it will soon exert a negative drag on the state's economy if these low oil prices hold.

PNM's cost cutting measures have resulted in a layoff of almost 20 percent of the company's workforce statewide (including Gas Company of New Mexico employees). About 500 of the job losses were in Albuquerque, while another 197 were in the Farmington area. Simulations with the BBER's FOR-UNM econometric model estimate a regional state multiplier impact of 1.8 for the PNM layoffs, indicating that another 640 jobs will be lost in the New Mexico economy in sectors such as retail trade, services and construction.

This will be enough to knock about a half percent off of Albuquerque's growth rate in 1989 and 1990. The economic impact will be the most severe in the Farmington area, which is already reeling from the oil price shocks since 1986. The PNM layoffs in Farmington represent a greater percentage of Farmington's economy than elsewhere. PNM has provided a generous severance package to the affected employees, which should help to dampen the economic impact on these families as well as the local economy.

There is another dark cloud hanging over the recovering New Mexico economy, and that is the state's dependence upon federal government spending. Recently released data indicate that total federal spending in New Mexico amounted to $7.366 billion in FY87, up from $7.1 billion in FY86. In inflation-adjusted terms, however, federal spending in New Mexico in FY87 fell slightly. According to BBER estimates federal spending directly funds, at a minimum, 15.0 percent of all jobs in the state of New Mexico. This includes activity at the military installations, the two national laboratories and at private contractors working on government contracts. No wonder then that the New Mexico economy performed so poorly in 1987, during a time when real federal spending in the state was falling slightly.

Given the huge federal budget deficit and the near consensus that steps must be taken to reduce it, the near-term outlook for significant growth in federal spending within New Mexico is very dim. The most optimistic scenario may be one where there is no real growth. Obviously, in this budget environment New Mexico faces serious risk of cuts which would be devastating to the state's economy. For growth in the future, New Mexico must look to other sectors of its economy, including manufacturing, tourism and services.

Fortunately, New Mexico's manufacturing sector is expanding nicely with manufacturing employment in August 4.0 percent above the year-ago level. The Transportation Manufacturing Corporation in Roswell added about 1,000 workers last year to its bus manufacturing facility with the promise of more jobs added locally in New Mexico by suppliers to this facility. In the Albuquerque area there have been small expansions at the Signetics, Intel, Digital Equipment and Ethicon manufacturing plants and two new plant openings: Lukens in Rio Rancho and Avonite in Belen. The only downside in this sector for New Mexico is that it is such a small sector, accounting for just 7.0 percent of the jobs in New Mexico versus 18.5 percent nationally.

Construction is the weakest sector within the state's economy at the moment; on an employment basis, it has been declining since 1986. In August, New Mexico construction employment fell 5.7 percent compared to a year ago. Single family housing has enjoyed a high level of activity since 1983 within the state, but it is now suffering under the strain of rising mortgage interest rates. Apartment construction has virtually ceased; the BBER projects only about 900 multi-family units permitted in 1988 versus over 8,500 in 1984.

(Continued on Page 8)

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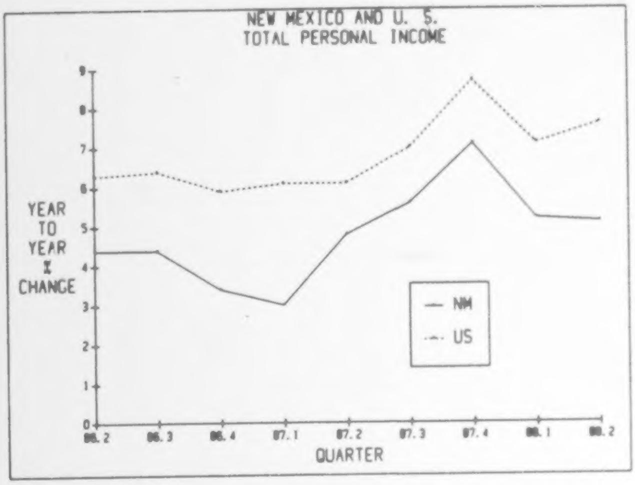
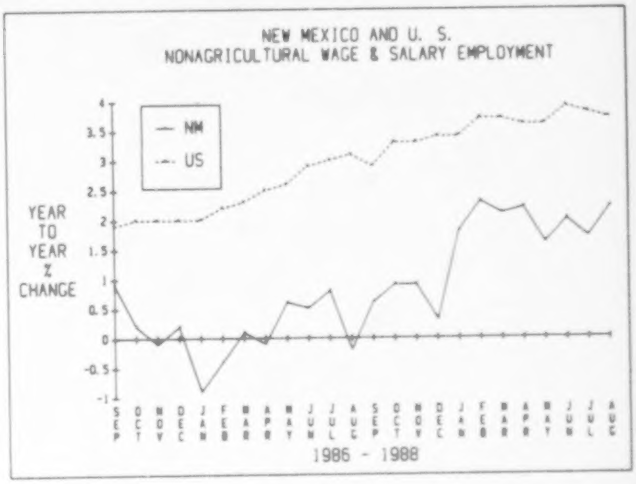
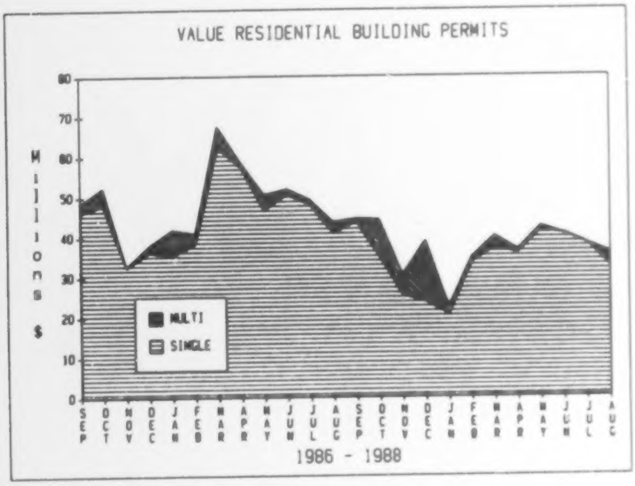
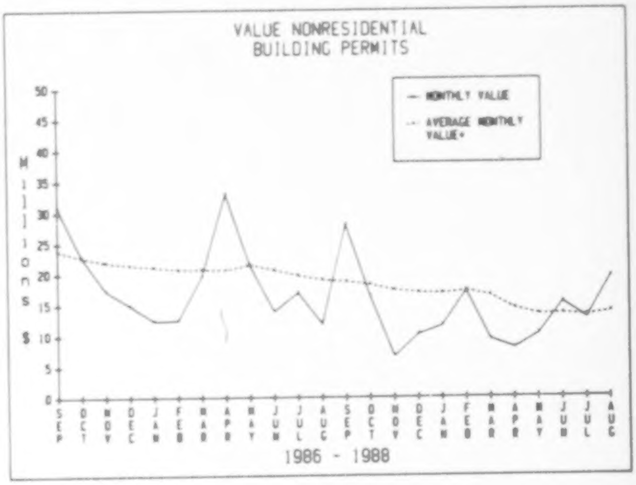
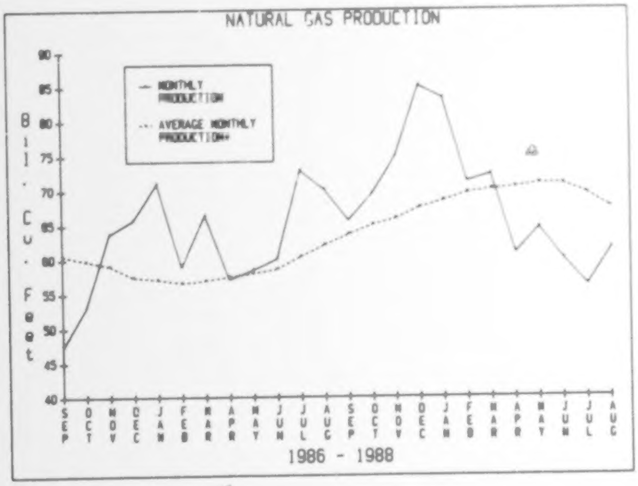
ECONOMIC TRENDS IN NEW MEXICO

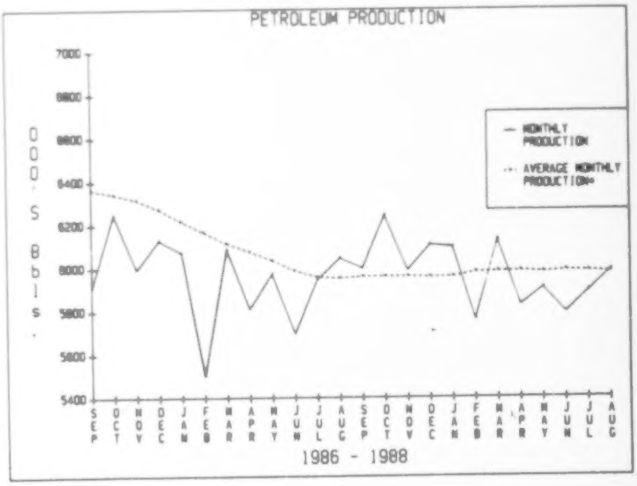












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* 12 month moving average. For example, the point for August, 1988 represents an average of data from September, 1987 through August, 1988.

U.S. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT		% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/ QTR DATA
	MO/QTR	DATA		
Consumer price index				
All urban consumers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Aug 88	119.0	4.0	118.5
Food and beverages	Aug 88	119.4	4.9	118.8
Housing	Aug 88	119.5	3.6	119.1
Apparel and upkeep	Aug 88	112.6	2.9	112.7
Transportation	Aug 88	109.6	2.9	108.9
Medical care	Aug 88	139.9	6.6	139.3
Entertainment	Aug 88	120.7	4.4	120.5
Other goods and services	Aug 88	137.5	7.0	136.5
Revised series, wage earners and clerical workers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Aug 88	117.7	3.9	117.2
Gross national product* ($Bil. constant)	Q2 88	3985.2	4.2	3956.1
Prime interest rate** (% per annum)	Aug 88	10.0	21.2	9.5
Mortgage interest rate*** (% per annum)	Aug 88	9.1	-3.3	9.2
3 month treasury bill# (% per annum)	Aug 88	7.0	17.0	6.7
Industrial production## (1977=100)	Aug 88	138.2	5.3	137.9
Manufacturers new orders## ($Bil.)	Jul 88	219.9	7.0	228.1

NEW MEXICO AND U.S. COMPARISONS

		NEW MEXICO			UNITED STATES		
	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA
Employment (000)	Aug 88	639.8	1.7	634.1	116,737	1.9	117,066
Unemployment rate (%)	Aug 88	8.2	-3.5	8.4	5.4	-6.9	5.5
Nonagricultural employment (000)	Aug 88	541.7	2.2	539.1	106,287	3.7	106,055
Personal income### ($Mil.)	Q2 88	18,621	5.1	18,211	4,003,548	7.6	3,923,680
Housing units permitted							
Single	Aug 88	437	-26.9	512	97,187	10.0	86,252
Multi	Aug 88	116	63.4	4	39,934	0.7	35,028

Note: Selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* 1982 dollars at seasonally adjusted annual rates.
** Closing rate for month.
*** Effective rate (in the primary market) on conventional mortgages, reflecting fees and charges as well as contract rate and assumed, on the average, repayment at end of 10 years.
# Rate on new issues within period; bank discount basis.
## Monthly data seasonally adjusted.
### Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

Sources: U. S. Department of Labor, News: CPI data;
New Mexico Department of Labor and U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: employment and unemployment data.
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: income data;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: construction data.
U. S. Council of Economic Advisors, Economic Indicators: all other data.

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
1. GENERAL					
Civilian labor force* (000)	Aug 88	696.9	1.3	692.0	0.4
Total employment* (000)	Aug 88	639.8	1.7	634.1	1.4
Unemployment* (000)	Aug 88	57.1	-2.6	57.9	-10.1
Unemployment rate (%)	Aug 88	8.2	-3.5	8.4	-10.8
Weekly new unemployment insurance claims	Aug 88	1059.0	-9.0	1299.0	-13.7
Nonagricultural wage/salary employment**(000)	Aug 88	541.7	2.2	539.1	1.5
New business incorporations	Jun 88	219.0	11.2	239.0	3.7
Personal income*** ($ mil.)	Q2 88	18621.0	5.1	18211.0	5.7
2. AGRICULTURAL RECEIPTS					
Livestock and products ($ mil.)	Jul 88	57.4	15.3	40.8	-7.7
Crops ($ mil.)	Jul 88	40.2	-5.2	36.2	6.0
Total ($ mil.)	Jul 88	97.6	5.9	77.0	-3.7
3. MINING					
Employment** (000)	Aug 88	15.5	2.0	15.4	4.1
Average hourly earnings ($)	Aug 88	12.14	4.3	12.31	-1.3
Petroleum production (000 bbls.)	Aug 88	5985.9	-1.0	5889.7	0.4
Natural gas production (bil. cu. ft.)	Aug 88	61.4	-12.4	56.1	10.6
Coal production (000 short tons)	Aug 88	1856.0	3.7	1174.0	6.0
Oil well completions&	Aug 88	51.0	2.0	59.0	23.8
Gas well completions&	Aug 88	13.0	-56.7	24.0	27.5
Total footage drilled&& (000)	Aug 88	489.1	-2.3	528.7	19.9
Oil sales ($ mil.)	Jun 88	89.8	-11.4	93.6	15.2
Gas sales ($ mil.)	Jun 88	83.1	3.6	89.4	27.9
4. CONSTRUCTION					
Employment** (000)	Aug 88	31.4	-5.7	31.1	-7.0
Average hourly earnings ($)	Aug 88	11.50	7.9	11.40	2.5
Residential units permitted	Aug 88	553.0	-17.3	516.0	-25.3
Residential building permits ($ mil.)	Aug 88	35.9	-18.2	38.3	-22.0
Nonresidential building permits ($ mil.)	Aug 88	19.4	64.4	12.7	-27.6
Residential construction contracts ($ mil.)	Aug 88	49.3	-4.8	47.0	-11.4
Nonresidential construction contracts ($mil.)	Aug 88	31.0	-20.3	27.1	1.3
Nonbuilding construction contracts ($ mil.)	Aug 88	40.6	-42.5	44.4	-23.6
5. TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES					
Employment** (000)	Aug 88	28.0	-1.1	27.8	-0.7
Average hourly earnings## ($)	Aug 88	14.06	2.0	14.28	4.6
6. MANUFACTURING					
Employment** (000)	Aug 88	41.3	4.0	40.4	5.6
Average hourly earnings ($)	Aug 88	8.82	0.9	9.00	2.2
Electric & electronic equipment employment** (000)	Aug 88	5.7	16.3	5.6	10.4
Transportation equipment employment** (000)	Aug 88	5.5	12.2	5.5	23.3
Food & kindred products employment** (000)	Aug 88	4.1	-12.8	3.6	-9.5
Textile & apparel employment** (000)	Aug 88	2.7	0.0	2.7	8.0
Lumber & wood products employment** (000)	Aug 88	2.8	3.7	2.8	0.0

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS (continued)

	CURRENT		% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
	MO/QTR	DATA			
7. TRADE					
Wholesale employment** (000)	Aug 88	22.9	0.4	22.8	0.4
Retail employment** (000)	Aug 88	111.5	3.6	110.5	3.2
Average hourly earnings ($)	Aug 88	6.73	-2.3	6.81	0.2
8. FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE					
Employment** (000)	Aug 88	27.8	0.7	27.9	1.9
Bank average hourly earnings ($)	Aug 88	6.20	4.4	6.20	3.5
Bank total assets ($ mil.)	Q4 87	9762.9	-1.1	9430.4	0.2
Bank total deposits ($mil.)	Q4 87	8374.6	-1.7	8092.7	-0.2
Bank gross loans ($ mil.)	Q3 87	5671.0	2.4	5663.6	1.1
S & L total assets ($ mil.)	Aug 88	5850.0	-4.5	5965.0	2.1
S & L total deposits ($ mil.)	Aug 88	4819.0	4.3	4831.0	4.7
S & L new mortgage loans closed&&& ($ mil.)	Aug 88	107.0	1.9	114.0	-39.5
9. SERVICES AND TOURISM					
Total service employment** (000)	Aug 88	128.9	3.4	128.5	2.3
Lodging employment** (000)	Aug 88	12.1	0.8	12.1	0.0
Eating & drinking places employment** (000)	Aug 88	43.3	5.4	42.9	6.0
Visits to state parks (000)	Dec 87	129.3	-36.3	233.4	-8.7
Visits to national parks/monuments (000)	Aug 88	268.8	-6.9	325.7	0.2
Passenger traffic at Albuquerque airport@ (000)	Aug 88	427.8	-0.6	403.4	-2.3
Lodgers tax receipts### ($ 000)	Q2 88	2285.1	19.6	1861.5	19.9
Lodging occupancy rates (%)	Aug 88	78.0	6.4	76.7	8.2
10. GOVERNMENT					
Total government employment** (000)	Aug 88	134.4	2.8	134.7	0.8
Federal employment** (000)	Aug 88	30.1	-1.6	30.1	-1.0
State employment** @@ (000)	Aug 88	44.3	2.1	44.5	-2.0
Local employment** (000)	Aug 88	60.0	5.6	60.1	4.3
Total general fund revenues@@@ ($ mil.)	Jul 88	138.4	8.6	153.0	6.1

Note: selected data items subject to revision.

N Not available.

* Number of persons by place of residence.

** Number of jobs by place of work.

*** Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

& These include wells that are in the following categories: new drillings, deepened, plugged back, reentry and additional zone.

&& Oil and gas combined.

&&& New mortgage loans closed equals the previously carried item "Total loans closed" plus a relatively insignificant additional loan category.

# For example, in the report that contained June 1985 figures this would be the percent change in the average of July 1983 to June 1984 data versus the average of July 1984 to June 1985 data.

## Communications and utilities only.

### A portion of the increase in lodgers tax receipts is attributable to an increase in the rate levied by the City of Santa Fe. The rate increased from 3 to 4 percent as of July 1, 1987.

@ Passenger traffic includes enplanements and deplanements.

@@ This figure includes full and part time employment at Los Alamos National Laboratories (LANL). Full time employment alone at LANL is 7,955 as of August 1986 according to U. S. Dept. of Energy, Public Affairs.

@@@ Includes recurring and non-recurring revenues.

Sources: New Mexico Department of Labor: Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10;
Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.: Section 1;
U. S. Dept of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: Section 1;
USDA Statistical Reporting Service: Section 2;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Oil and Gas Conservation Division: Section 3;
New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Dept., Oil and Gas Accounting Division: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Section 4;
F. W. Dodge Company (a division of McGraw Hill, Inc.): Section 4;
U. S. Federal Reserve: Section 8;
Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas: Section 8;
New Mexico Regulation and Licensing Dept., Financial Institutions Division: Section 8;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Park and Recreation Division: Section 9;
U. S. National Park Service: Section 9;
City of Albuquerque, Albuquerque International Airport: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration, Local Government Division: Section 9;
Pannell, Kerr and Forster: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration: Section 10.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES

GROSS RECEIPTS# FROM RETAIL TRADE## TOP 20 CITIES ($000)

	CURRENT 3 MONTH AVERAGE* JUN-AUG	% CHANGE AVERAGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS 3 MONTH AVERAGE* MAR-MAY
Alamogordo	$ 15,266	-2.7	$ 14,466
Albuquerque	243,538	6.6	214,385
Artesia	5,089	2.9	4,617
Carlsbad	11,882	-0.8	10,471
Clovis	17,632	6.6	15,670
Deming	5,675	11.5	5,343
Espanola	7,581	3.9	6,364
Farmington	28,225	3.5	24,930
Gallup	24,418	7.4	21,497
Hobbs	17,861	25.0	17,409
Las Cruces	36,971	8.1	33,316
Las Vegas	6,090	1.9	5,349
Los Alamos	6,707	8.1	5,015
Portales	5,687	-6.2	4,596
Rio Rancho	6,119	36.7	4,984
Roswell	19,460	1.8	17,695
Ruidoso	6,401	-5.1	4,413
Santa Fe	55,792	10.8	43,878
Silver City	8,480	17.0	7,257
Taos	9,069	18.5	6,125
State total	684,416	7.2	599,910

# Gross receipts reported are for gross receipts tax purposes, which do not include all the receipts of all firms.
## Estimates for May, 1987 based on incomplete data.
* Averages are used to smooth out fluctuations in the data, which are not caused by changes in economic conditions.
Note: Rio Rancho now replaces Grants in the top 20 cities.

Source: New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department.

NEW MEXICO CONSTRUCTION SELECTED CITIES

	NUMBER OF BUILDING UNITS OR PERMITS *				VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ($000)			
			CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH AUG.				CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH AUG.	
	AUG. 1988	AUG. 1987	1988	1987	AUG. 1988	AUG. 1987	1988	1987
NEW RESIDENTIAL**								
Alamogordo	2	21	65	189	$ 113	$ 614	$ 3,725	$ 7,998
Albuquerque	98	205	1,428	2,339	8,062	15,223	99,266	149,390
Carlsbad	1	4	27	62	105	175	1,604	3,526
Clovis	3	7	19	71	256	273	1,454	4,488
Farmington	2	4	27	51	116	165	1,709	2,651
Hobbs	2	7	5	21	191	437	787	1,276
Las Cruces	35	35	408	527	2,114	1,968	20,263	22,053
Los Alamos	3	0	18	54	289	0	2,145	7,376
Rio Rancho***	59	44	686	606	2,906	1,970	29,512	35,534
Roswell	2	8	46	52	154	585	3,283	3,198
Ruidoso	3	2	38	50	278	170	2,716	3,226
Santa Fe	115	49	362	394	5,814	3,526	20,573	19,023
NEW NONRESIDENTIAL								
Alamogordo	2	2	40	32	2,093	211	2,981	1,834
Albuquerque	6	1	39	37	7,922	875	36,147	46,477
Carlsbad	7	3	41	39	26	9	602	555
Clovis	4	0	12	17	187	0	2,536	1,623
Farmington	3	3	13	15	92	139	2,157	1,245
Hobbs	0	0	3	5	0	0	372	356
Las Cruces	16	15	119	132	213	933	7,876	11,401
Los Alamos	3	1	10	10	2	0	214	926
Rio Rancho***	0	1	14	30	0	15	6,617	8,120
Roswell	4	6	51	70	36	9	911	583
Ruidoso	0	0	10	3	0	0	495	500
Santa Fe	6	7	29	48	1,073	253	3,743	9,665

Note: Top twelve cities chosen on basis of residential construction activity during the period 1982 through 1984.
* Residential data shows the number of permitted units, while nonresidential data shows the number of permits.
** Residential data includes both single and multi family units.
*** City of Rio Rancho reported Rio Rancho data.

Sources: City of Rio Rancho: Rio Rancho only;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: all others.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES (continued)

ESTIMATED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
(000)

	NEW MEXICO			ALBUQUERQUE MSA*			LAS CRUCES MSA**			SANTA FE MSA***		
	AUG. p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	JULY r	AUG. p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	JULY r	AUG. p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	JULY r	AUG. p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	JULY r
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	696.9	1.3	692.0	266.0	3.3	265.0	57.5	3.4	55.1	70.0	3.6	69.4
Employment@	639.8	1.7	634.1	248.6	3.2	247.4	53.0	3.1	50.7	66.4	3.7	65.8
Unemployment	57.1	-2.6	57.9	17.4	4.2	17.6	4.5	9.8	4.4	3.5	-2.8	3.6
Unemployment rate (%)	8.2	-3.5	8.4	6.5	0.0	6.6	7.8	4.0	8.0	5.0	-7.4	5.2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	541.7	2.2	539.1	235.6	2.0	235.4	40.1	2.8	39.5	57.0	3.8	57.3
Mining	15.5	2.0	15.4	0.1	-50.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Contract construction	31.4	-5.7	31.1	15.9	-1.9	15.8	2.3	0.0	2.3	2.7	0.0	2.7
Manufacturing	41.3	4.0	40.4	20.6	2.0	20.5	4.3	0.0	4.0	1.8	5.9	1.8
Durable goods	28.2	7.6	27.8	14.9	2.8	14.9	1.6	-5.9	1.6	1.2	9.1	1.2
Nondurable goods	13.1	-3.0	12.6	5.7	0.0	5.6	2.7	3.8	2.4	0.6	0.0	0.6
Transportation & public utilities	28.0	-1.1	27.8	12.2	0.8	12.1	1.2	-7.7	1.2	1.2	0.0	1.2
Trade	134.4	3.1	133.3	62.6	3.5	62.3	9.1	11.0	8.8	11.7	7.3	11.6
Wholesale	22.9	0.4	22.8	14.2	0.0	14.3	1.0	11.1	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.9
Retail	111.5	3.6	110.5	48.4	4.5	48.0	8.1	9.5	7.9	10.8	8.0	10.7
Finance, insurance, & real estate	27.8	0.7	27.9	15.2	1.3	15.2	1.8	5.9	1.8	2.0	0.0	2.0
Services	128.9	3.4	128.5	65.1	0.8	65.2	6.8	7.9	6.7	15.6	2.6	15.7
Government	134.4	2.8	134.7	43.9	4.0	44.1	14.6	-2.0	14.7	22.0	3.8	22.3
Federal	30.1	-1.6	30.1	13.2	0.8	13.2	4.3	-2.3	4.3	1.7	0.0	1.7
State	44.3	2.1	44.5	10.7	7.0	10.4	5.2	-3.7	5.3	16.4	3.1	16.6
Local	60.0	5.6	60.1	20.0	4.7	20.5	5.1	0.0	5.1	3.9	8.3	4.0

N Not available, less than 50 jobs.
P Preliminary.
R Revised.

* Bernalillo County.
** Dona Ana County.
*** Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties.
@ Includes labor disputes.

Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.

NUMBER OF BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS BY COUNTY*

County	1986	1985	% Change	County	1986	1985	% Change
Bernalillo	12,883	12,507	3.0	McKinley	921	915	0.7
Catron	48	42	14.3	Mora	35	42	-16.7
Chaves	1,448	1,540	-6.0	Otero	899	915	-1.7
Cibola	360	359	0.3	Quay	301	289	4.2
Colfax	451	491	-8.1	Rio Arriba	475	467	1.7
Curry	1,048	1,070	-2.1	Roosevelt	348	343	1.5
De Baca	60	61	-1.6	Sandoval	758	667	13.6
Dona Ana	2,210	2,172	1.7	San Juan	1,927	1,954	-1.4
Eddy	1,337	1,404	-4.8	San Miguel	399	407	-2.0
Grant	580	586	-1.0	Santa Fe	2,954	2,944	0.3
Guadulupe	94	105	-10.5	Sierra	211	212	-0.5
Harding	24	24	0.0	Socorro	235	233	0.9
Hidalgo	117	113	3.5	Taos	660	686	-3.8
Lea	1,645	1,762	-6.6	Torrance	154	152	1.3
Lincoln	505	556	-9.2	Union	120	138	-13.0
Los Alamos	402	402	0.0	Valencia	605	597	1.3
Luna	315	313	0.6	Unallocated County	128	143	-10.5
				STATE TOTAL	34,657	34,611	0.1

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* Excludes government, railroad employees, and self employed. Establishments are defined as a physical location where business is conducted.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, County Business Patterns.

Current Economic Developments . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

Non-building construction for streets and highways has turned down sharply in 1988 within New Mexico, while non-residential construction has been sustained by the $120 million airport modernization and expansion in Albuquerque. Albuquerque appears to be on the verge of another boom in office construction, with plans now under way for a hotel/office complex built by Beta West downtown associated with the Convention Center expansion, a new Banquest Bank building downtown, the Commons, Hines and Bellamah projects in Uptown, and several office buildings in the Journal Center north of town.

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NEW MEXICO BUSINESS

CURRENT ECONOMIC REPORT

Vol. 9 No. 10
November 1988

Gross State Product for New Mexico

Gross state product (GSP) as defined by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) is the gross market value of the goods and services attributable to labor and property located in a state. GSP consists of four major components: compensation of employees, proprietor's income, indirect business taxes and capital charges. Compensation of employees is wages and salaries and other labor income paid to employees. Proprietor's income is that income which is earned by sole proprietorships, partnerships and tax-exempt cooperatives. In addition to monetary income, proprietor's income also includes income-in-kind such as meals, clothing and lodging. Indirect business taxes are those which are imposed by government and applied to the daily conduct of business, for example, the cost of a license or the levy of a gross receipts tax. Capital charges include corporate profits, capital consumption allowance (depreciation), inventory valuation adjustment, business rental payments and net interest on business loans.

The BEA estimates GSP using two different sophisticated methods depending upon the industry. For some industries (farming, construction, mining and manufacturing) the BEA initially starts with an estimate of total GSP, and then separately estimates compensation to employees, proprietor's income and capital charges. Using the three components already derived, the BEA subtracts them from the total to arrive at an estimate of capital charges. For the remaining industries (transportation and public utilities, wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate, services, and government) each component is estimated and then summed to arrive at GSP. One important aspect concerning the estimations of each component is that there does not exist any nonfarm industry figures on a statewide basis for indirect business taxes or capital charges. (However, they do exist for the farm industry and are published regularly by the U.S. Department of Agriculture). To alleviate this the BEA assumes that each state's share of GSP for the nation in a particular industry is equivalent to its share of earnings in that same industry. The BEA has labeled this procedure a "blow up."

The comparison of GSP to gross domestic product (GDP) is a natural one. Simply put, GDP measures the value of goods and services produced in the U.S. The difference between GDP and gross national product (GNP) (the more commonly used product figure) is that GDP does not take into account international flows of income, whereas GNP does. With this correlation between GSP and GDP, a state's activity can be compared to that of the nation's. The BEA has now published a complete time series from 1963 through 1986 of GSP. The data were released in May, 1988 and detail the GSP for all states by industry. Both constant (1982 dollars, showing no inflationary factor) and current dollar (showing the inflationary factor) GSP's are available. Up until this time there was no consistent time series for GSP available for all states. If one needed a number for GSP, personal income was used. Personal income is useful in studying consumption patterns, but it can be misleading in evaluating economic performance.

The GSP estimates provide an excellent basis for analyzing aggregate economic growth, per capita output performance, structural changes in the composition of an economy and productivity trends. The estimates can also be very beneficial for state forecasting and modeling along with state to state comparisons. For instance, a comparison of New Mexico and surrounding states can be made with respect to the output of all industries. In looking at the data for New Mexico there is an increase of 43.5 percent in current dollars for GSP over the period, 1980-1986. Comparing this to our neighboring states of Arizona, Colorado and Texas, New Mexico lags behind all three.

Taking a more detailed look at New Mexico's GSP, the data series identifies several more interesting trends which have developed. For example, further comfirmation of the "boom" and "bust" years in the oil and gas industry is apparent. In the mid 70s the price of oil increased due to the OPEC oil embargo and the disruption oil production in Iran. As a result, the U.S. stepped up its own exploration for oil. In New Mexico, the GSP for oil and gas extraction increased a whopping 255.4 percent from 1977 to 1981 and oil and gas employment for the same period rose 77.2 percent. Then, when oil prices began to drop in 1981 the negative effect on New Mexico was obvious. From 1982 to 1986 state oil and gas GSP dropped 36.7 percent and employment reflected a decline of 35.7 percent. This example highlights some structural changes that have occurred in the composition of New Mexico's economy. Perhaps with forecasting and the use of GSP as a variable it might be possible to get a better indicator of economic upturns and downturns.

Another example of the benefit of using GSP is productivity trend analysis. One sector of New Mexico's economy currently receiving attention is manufacturing. New Mexico appears to have a positive environment for manufacturing with its lower labor costs, overall favorable tax structure and a desirable

(Continued on Page 8)

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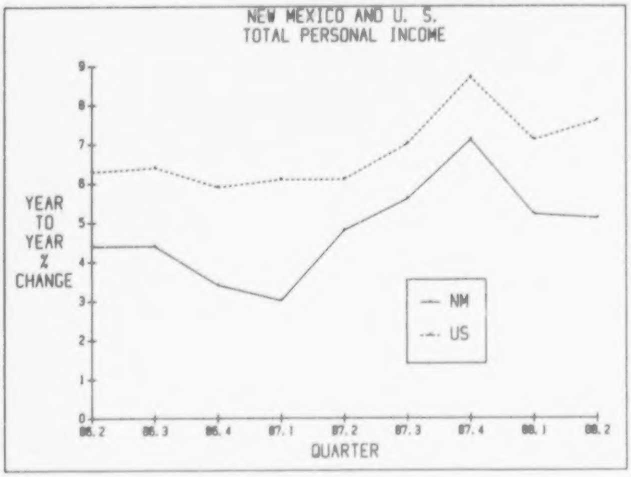
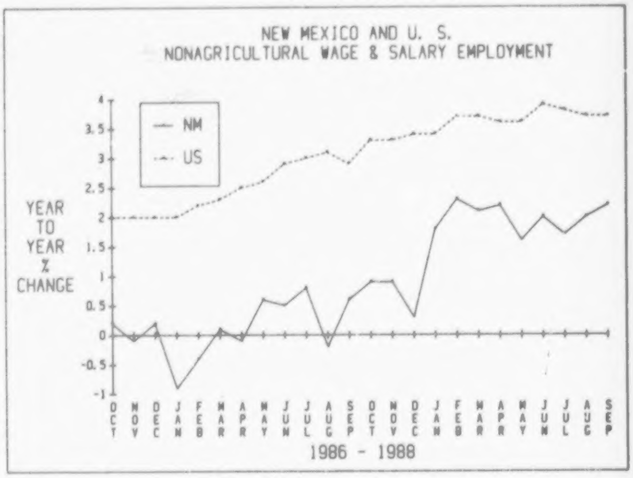
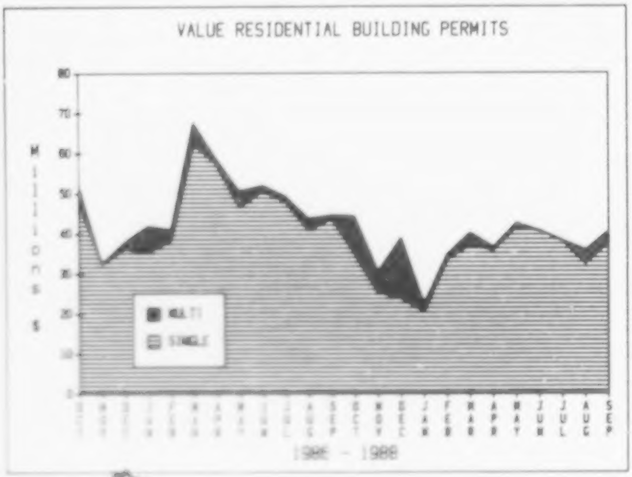
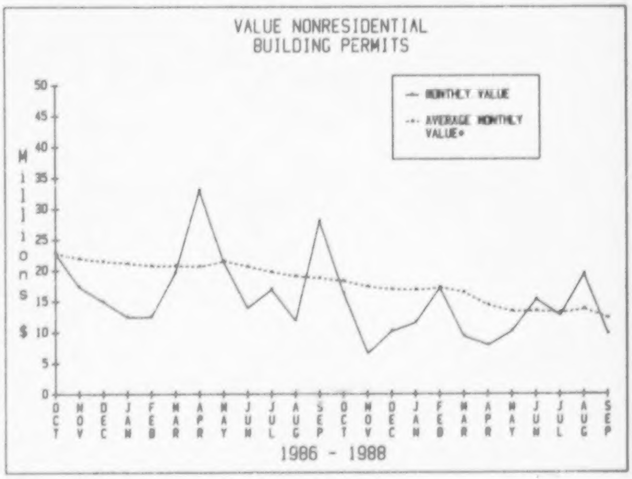
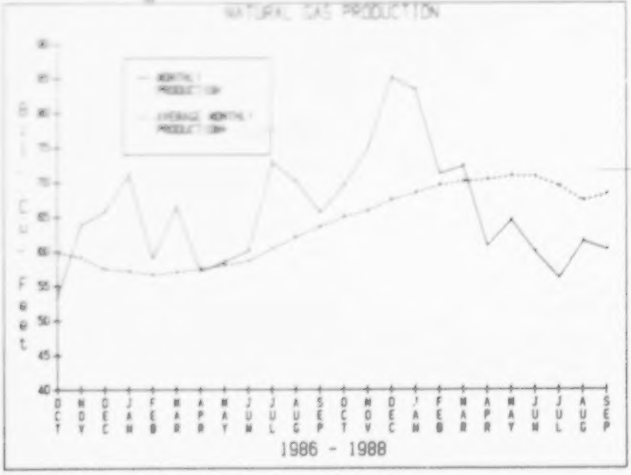
ECONOMIC TRENDS IN NEW MEXICO

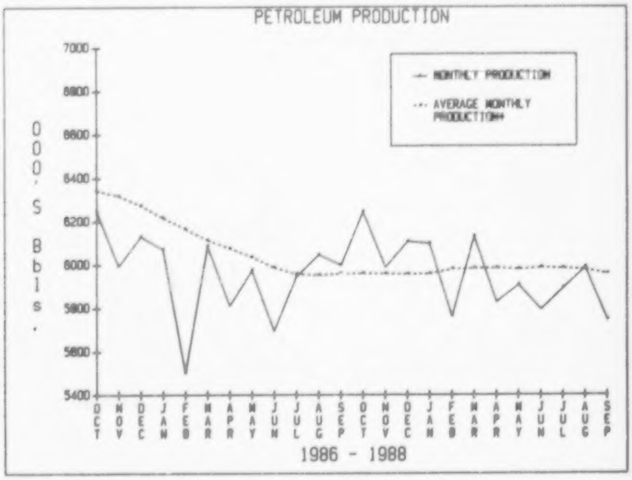












* 12 month moving average. For example, the point for August, 1988 represents an average of data from September, 1987 through August, 1988.

U.S. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/ QTR DATA
Consumer price index				
All urban consumers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Sep 88	119.8	4.2	119.0
Food and beverages	Sep 88	120.1	5.2	119.4
Housing	Sep 88	119.9	3.7	119.5
Apparel and upkeep	Sep 88	117.8	4.0	112.6
Transportation	Sep 88	109.7	2.9	109.6
Medical care	Sep 88	140.4	6.6	139.9
Entertainment	Sep 88	121.3	4.5	120.7
Other goods and services	Sep 88	140.0	6.8	137.5
Revised series, wage earners and clerical workers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Sep 88	118.5	4.1	117.7
Gross national product* ($Bil. constant)	Q2 88	3985.2	4.2	3956.1
Prime interest rate** (% per annum)	Aug 88	10.0	21.2	9.5
Mortgage interest rate*** (% per annum)	Aug 88	9.1	-3.3	9.2
3 month treasury bill# (% per annum)	Aug 88	7.0	17.0	6.7
Industrial production## (1977=100)	Aug 88	138.2	5.3	137.9
Manufacturers new orders## ($Bil.)	Jul 88	219.9	7.0	228.1

NEW MEXICO AND U.S. COMPARISONS

		NEW MEXICO			UNITED STATES		
	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA
Employment (000)	Sep 88	647.3	2.4	639.2	115,474	2.2	116,737
Unemployment rate (%)	Sep 88	7.3	-7.6	8.3	5.2	-8.8	5.4
Nonagricultural employment (000)	Sep 88	547.6	2.2	540.4	107,097	3.7	106,253
Personal income### ($Mil.)	Q2 88	18,621	5.1	18,211	4,003,548	7.6	3,923,680
Housing units permitted							
Single	Sep 88	513	-22.6	437	84,772	-2.8	97,187
Multi	Sep 88	83	654.5	116	40,219	-18.4	39,934

Note: Selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* 1982 dollars at seasonally adjusted annual rates.
** Closing rate for month.
*** Effective rate (in the primary market) on conventional mortgages, reflecting fees and charges as well as contract rate and assumed, on the average, repayment at end of 10 years.
# Rate on new issues within period; bank discount basis.
## Monthly data seasonally adjusted.
### Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
Sources: U. S. Department of Labor, News: CPI data;
New Mexico Department of Labor and U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: employment and unemployment data.
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: income data;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: construction data.
U. S. Council of Economic Advisors, Economic Indicators: all other data.

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
1. GENERAL					
Civilian labor force* (000)	Sep 88	698.2	1.7	697.2	0.5
Total employment* (000)	Sep 88	647.3	2.4	639.2	1.5
Unemployment* (000)	Sep 88	50.9	-6.4	58.0	-9.7
Unemployment rate (%)	Sep 88	7.3	-7.6	8.3	-9.8
Weekly new unemployment insurance claims	Sep 88	1149.0	3.7	1059.0	-11.2
Nonagricultural wage/salary employment**(000)	Sep 88	547.6	2.2	540.4	1.7
New business incorporations	Sep 88	213.0	3.4	209.0	3.0
Personal income*** ($ mil.)	Q2 88	18621.0	5.1	18211.0	5.7
2. AGRICULTURAL RECEIPTS					
Livestock and products ($ mil.)	Aug 88	62.2	24.9	58.0	-6.3
Crops ($ mil.)	Aug 88	39.2	-1.0	39.3	3.0
Total ($ mil.)	Aug 88	101.3	13.3	97.3	-3.5
3. MINING					
Employment** (000)	Sep 88	15.5	0.6	15.5	4.7
Average hourly earnings ($)	Sep 88	12.16	2.6	12.27	-0.3
Petroleum production (000 bbls.)	Sep 88	5742.7	-4.2	5985.9	-0.0
Natural gas production (bil. cu. ft.)	Sep 88	60.2	-8.2	61.4	7.3
Coal production (000 short tons)	Sep 88	1700.0	-8.3	1856.0	5.6
Oil well completions&	Sep 88	59.0	68.6	51.0	29.9
Gas well completions&	Sep 88	35.0	84.2	13.0	27.8
Total footage drilled&& (000)	Sep 88	495.3	52.1	489.1	23.3
Oil sales ($ mil.)	Jul 88	82.3	-26.6	89.8	7.6
Gas sales ($ mil.)	Jul 88	74.2	-25.3	83.1	23.3
4. CONSTRUCTION					
Employment** (000)	Sep 88	30.8	-4.9	31.5	-6.5
Average hourly earnings ($)	Sep 88	11.60	5.4	11.27	2.5
Residential units permitted	Sep 88	596.0	-11.6	553.0	-25.2
Residential building permits ($ mil.)	Sep 88	40.6	-9.0	35.9	-22.1
Nonresidential building permits ($ mil.)	Sep 88	9.7	-65.4	19.4	-34.8
Residential construction contracts ($ mil.)	Sep 88	46.4	-10.3	43.8	-11.6
Nonresidential construction contracts ($mil.)	Sep 88	32.6	-18.1	31.0	3.0
Nonbuilding construction contracts ($ mil.)	Sep 88	27.9	12.0	40.6	-21.1
5. TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES					
Employment** (000)	Sep 88	28.8	-1.0	28.0	-0.7
Average hourly earnings## ($)	Sep 88	13.96	1.2	14.17	4.4
6. MANUFACTURING					
Employment** (000)	Sep 88	41.6	4.5	41.4	5.5
Average hourly earnings ($)	Sep 88	8.70	-3.8	8.65	1.4
Electric & electronic equipment employment** (000)	Sep 88	5.6	14.3	5.6	12.5
Transportation equipment employment** (000)	Sep 88	5.6	12.0	5.5	20.5
Food & kindred products employment** (000)	Sep 88	4.6	-2.1	4.3	-9.5
Textile & apparel employment** (000)	Sep 88	2.7	0.0	2.7	8.0
Lumber & wood products employment** (000)	Sep 88	2.8	3.7	2.8	3.8

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS (continued)

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
7. TRADE					
Wholesale employment** (000)	Sep 88	22.9	0.9	22.9	0.4
Retail employment** (000)	Sep 88	111.5	3.5	111.6	3.3
Average hourly earnings ($)	Sep 88	6.93	1.3	6.71	0.3
8. FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE					
Employment** (000)	Sep 88	27.7	1.5	27.8	1.9
Bank average hourly earnings ($)	Sep 88	6.20	4.7	6.20	3.7
Bank total assets ($ mil.)	Q4 87	9762.9	-1.1	9430.4	0.2
Bank total deposits ($mil.)	Q4 87	8374.6	-1.7	8092.7	-0.2
Bank gross loans ($ mil.)	Q3 87	5671.0	2.4	5663.6	1.1
S & L total assets ($ mil.)	Sep 88	5581.0	-10.4	5850.0	0.0
S & L total deposits ($ mil.)	Sep 88	4689.0	1.4	4819.0	4.4
S & L new mortgage loans closed&&& ($ mil.)	Sep 88	99.0	-14.7	107.0	-38.7
9. SERVICES AND TOURISM					
Total service employment** (000)	Sep 88	127.9	3.8	128.7	2.4
Lodging employment** (000)	Sep 88	11.9	0.0	12.1	0.0
Eating & drinking places employment** (000)	Sep 88	43.4	6.6	43.5	5.9
Visits to state parks (000)	Dec 87	129.3	-36.3	233.4	-8.7
Visits to national parks/monuments (000)	Sep 88	172.5	6.8	268.8	-0.4
Passenger traffic at Albuquerque airport@ (000)	Sep 88	358.1	7.4	427.8	-1.9
Lodgers tax receipts### ($ 000)	Q2 88	2285.1	19.6	1861.5	19.9
Lodging occupancy rates (%)	Sep 88	71.0	5.7	78.0	8.2
10. GOVERNMENT					
Total government employment** (000)	Sep 88	140.9	1.8	133.0	0.9
Federal employment** (000)	Sep 88	29.7	-2.3	29.9	-1.3
State employment** @@ (000)	Sep 88	49.8	2.9	44.8	-1.4
Local employment** (000)	Sep 88	61.4	3.0	58.3	3.9
Total general fund revenues@@@ ($ mil.)	Sep 88	128.3	4.4	128.5	7.3

Note: selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* Number of persons by place of residence.
** Number of jobs by place of work.
*** Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
& These include wells that are in the following categories: new drillings, deepened, plugged back, reentry and additional zone.
&& Oil and gas combined.
&&& New mortgage loans closed equals the previously carried item "Total loans closed" plus a relatively insignificant additional loan category.
# For example, in the report that contained June 1985 figures this would be the percent change in the average of July 1983 to June 1984 data versus the average of July 1984 to June 1985 data.
Communications and utilities only.
A portion of the increase in lodgers tax receipts is attributable to an increase in the rate levied by the City of Santa Fe. The rate increased from 3 to 4 percent as of July 1, 1987.
@ Passenger traffic includes enplanements and deplanements.
@@ This figure includes full and part time employment at Los Alamos National Laboratories (LANL). Full time employment alone at LANL is 7,955 as of August 1986 according to U. S. Dept. of Energy, Public Affairs.
@@@ Includes recurring and non-recurring revenues.

Sources: New Mexico Department of Labor: Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10;
Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.: Section 1;
U. S. Dept of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: Section 1;
USDA Statistical Reporting Service: Section 2;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Oil and Gas Conservation Division: Section 3;
New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Dept., Oil and Gas Accounting Division: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Section 4;
F. W. Dodge Company (a division of McGraw Hill, Inc.): Section 4;
U. S. Federal Reserve: Section 8;
Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas: Section 8;
New Mexico Regulation and Licensing Dept., Financial Institutions Division: Section 8;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Park and Recreation Division: Section 9;
U. S. National Park Service: Section 9;
City of Albuquerque, Albuquerque International Airport: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration, Local Government Division: Section 9;
Pannell, Kerr and Forster: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration: Section 10.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES

GROSS RECEIPTS# FROM RETAIL TRADE## TOP 20 CITIES ($000)

	CURRENT 3 MONTH AVERAGE* JUL-SEP	% CHANGE AVERAGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS 3 MONTH AVERAGE* APR-JUN
Alamogordo	$ 14,511	-7.8	$ 15,345
Albuquerque	250,079	9.0	219,863
Artesia	4,998	1.4	4,906
Carlsbad	12,606	7.1	11,278
Clovis	18,333	9.7	16,311
Deming	5,813	16.6	5,608
Espanola	7,745	3.1	6,836
Farmington	28,902	3.6	25,804
Gallup	25,208	12.0	22,062
Hobbs	17,806	24.4	17,191
Las Cruces	37,415	8.9	34,670
Las Vegas	6,425	12.8	5,609
Los Alamos	7,082	14.1	5,380
Portales	5,100	-15.0	5,395
Rio Rancho	6,457	44.8	4,802
Roswell	19,453	1.2	18,885
Ruidoso	7,319	0.0	4,654
Santa Fe	61,518	13.7	46,705
Silver City	8,852	20.0	7,592
Taos	9,787	14.5	6,572
State total	731,919	12.6	621,951

# Gross receipts reported are for gross receipts tax purposes, which do not include all the receipts of all firms.
## Estimates for May, 1987 based on incomplete data.
* Averages are used to smooth out fluctuations in the data, which are not caused by changes in economic conditions.
Note: Rio Rancho now replaces Grants in the top 20 cities.

Source: New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department.

NEW MEXICO CONSTRUCTION SELECTED CITIES

	NUMBER OF BUILDING UNITS OR PERMITS *				VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ($000)			
	SEPT. 1988	SEPT. 1987	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH SEPT. 1988	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH SEPT. 1987	SEPT. 1988	SEPT. 1987	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH SEPT. 1988	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH SEPT. 1987
NEW RESIDENTIAL**								
Alamogordo	14	21	79	210	$ 711	$ 1,019	$ 4,436	$ 9,016
Albuquerque	296	209	1,724	2,548	18,583	14,241	117,850	163,631
Carlsbad	3	6	30	68	196	354	1,800	3,880
Clovis	3	4	22	75	340	208	1,794	4,697
Farmington	0	4	27	55	0	325	1,709	2,976
Hobbs	0	1	5	22	0	40	787	1,316
Las Cruces	26	44	434	571	1,367	2,181	21,629	24,234
Los Alamos	1	4	19	58	150	478	2,295	7,853
Rio Rancho***	103	87	789	703	4,673	3,576	34,185	39,517
Roswell	5	6	51	58	324	383	3,608	3,581
Ruidoso	5	9	44	59	323	581	3,175	3,807
Santa Fe	25	16	387	410	3,010	1,756	23,583	20,780
NEW NONRESIDENTIAL								
Alamogordo	6	8	46	40	155	224	3,136	2,058
Albuquerque	3	5	42	42	2,750	10,025	38,897	56,501
Carlsbad	4	8	45	47	4	42	607	597
Clovis	2	0	14	17	175	0	2,711	1,623
Farmington	1	2	14	17	15	263	2,172	1,507
Hobbs	0	2	3	7	0	200	372	556
Las Cruces	16	10	135	142	1,184	297	9,059	11,698
Los Alamos	0	2	10	12	0	2	214	928
Rio Rancho***	0	2	14	30	0	430	6,617	8,310
Roswell	7	8	58	78	52	206	963	789
Ruidoso	1	0	10	3	23	0	64	500
Santa Fe	2	1	31	49	150	25	3,893	9,690

Note: Top twelve cities chosen on basis of residential construction activity during the period 1982 through 1984.
* Residential data shows the number of permitted units, while nonresidential data shows the number of permits.
** Residential data includes both single and multi family units.
*** City of Rio Rancho reported Rio Rancho data.

Sources: City of Rio Rancho: Rio Rancho only;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: all others.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES (continued)

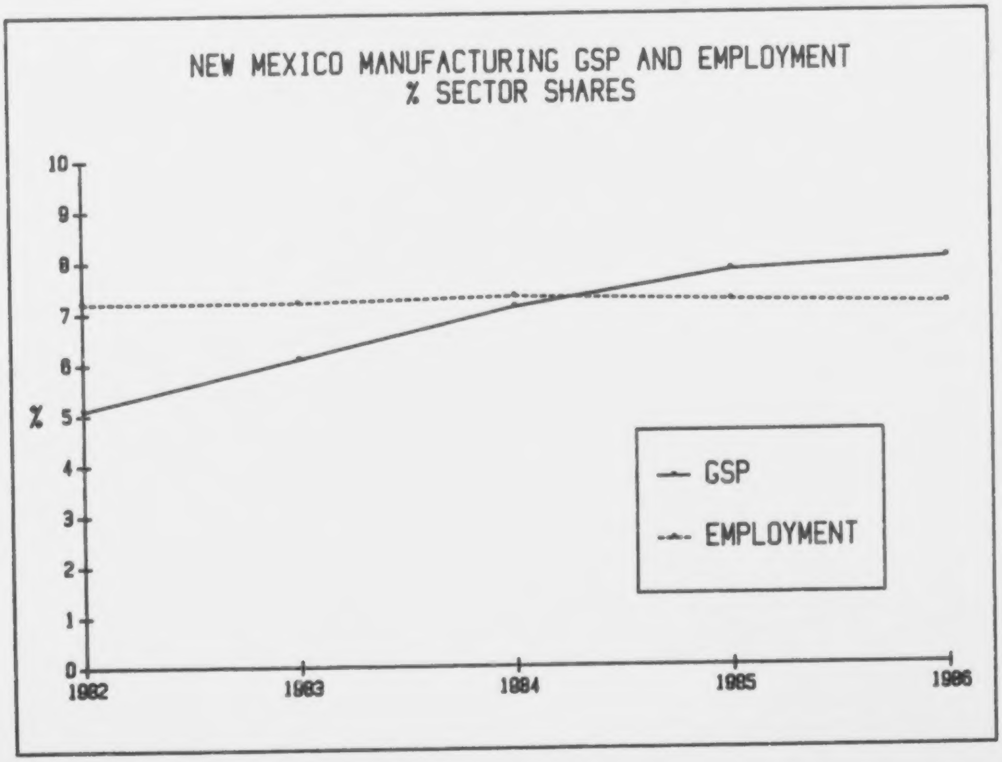
ESTIMATED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
(000)

	NEW MEXICO			ALBUQUERQUE MSA*			LAS CRUCES MSA**			SANTA FE MSA***		
	SEPT.p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	AUG. r	SEPT.p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	AUG. r	SEPT.p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	AUG. r	SEPT.p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	AUG. r
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	698.2	1.7	697.2	269.7	2.8	266.1	57.8	3.6	57.5	67.9	3.7	69.8
Employment@	647.3	2.4	639.2	254.0	3.3	248.6	53.8	3.7	52.9	64.8	4.3	66.2
Unemployment	50.9	-6.4	58.0	15.7	-3.7	17.5	4.0	2.6	4.5	3.1	-8.8	3.6
Unemployment rate (%)	7.3	-7.6	8.3	5.8	-6.5	6.6	7.0	-1.4	7.9	4.6	-11.5	5.1
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	547.6	2.2	540.4	239.1	1.7	236.2	41.4	2.7	40.1	56.2	3.9	57.1
Mining	15.5	0.6	15.5	0.1	-50.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Contract construction	30.8	-4.9	31.5	15.8	-1.9	15.9	2.2	0.0	2.3	2.6	0.0	2.7
Manufacturing	41.6	4.5	41.4	20.5	1.5	20.6	4.4	-4.3	4.3	1.8	5.9	1.8
Durable goods	28.0	6.5	28.1	14.8	2.1	14.9	1.6	-11.1	1.6	1.2	9.1	1.2
Nondurable goods	13.6	0.7	13.3	5.7	0.0	5.7	2.8	0.0	2.7	0.6	0.0	0.6
Transportation & public utilities	28.8	-1.0	28.0	12.5	0.0	12.2	1.3	-7.1	1.2	1.3	8.3	1.2
Trade	134.4	3.1	134.5	62.6	3.0	62.6	9.2	10.8	9.2	11.4	5.6	11.7
Wholesale	22.9	0.9	22.9	14.3	0.7	14.2	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.9
Retail	111.5	3.5	111.6	48.3	3.6	48.4	8.3	12.2	8.2	10.6	7.1	10.8
Finance,insurance, & real estate	27.7	1.5	27.8	15.1	0.7	15.2	1.8	5.9	1.8	1.9	-5.0	2.0
Services	127.9	3.8	128.7	65.4	1.2	65.3	6.8	7.9	6.8	15.0	2.0	15.7
Government	140.9	1.8	133.0	47.1	2.4	44.3	15.8	-0.6	14.6	22.2	5.2	22.0
Federal	29.7	-2.3	29.9	13.0	0.0	13.1	4.2	-2.3	4.3	1.6	0.0	1.7
State	49.8	2.9	44.8	13.2	1.5	11.2	6.2	-3.1	5.2	16.4	5.1	16.4
Local	61.4	3.0	58.3	20.9	4.5	20.0	5.4	3.8	5.1	4.2	7.7	3.9

N Not available, less than 50 jobs.
P Preliminary.
R Revised.

* Bernalillo County.
** Dona Ana County.
*** Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties.
@ Includes labor disputes.

Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.



Gross State Product for New Mexico

(Continued from Page 1)

quality of life. In comparing the share of manufacturing GSP and manufacturing employment to their respective totals from 1982 to 1986, an increase in the share of output can be seen. From 1982 to 1986 employment's share remains relatively constant at 7.2 percent, while manufacturing output's share of total GSP increases from 5.1 percent to almost 8.0 percent. One conclusion is that with manufacturing employment's share remaining relatively constant and the GSP share increasing, productivity has risen in New Mexico's manufacturing industry. Please see graph on page 7.

At this time the future of the U.S. Department of Commerce's GSP estimating program is uncertain. Due to the lack of funding it is not a part of the regular BEA regional estimates program. Currently, the Regional Economic Analysis division at BEA is establishing a case in defense of securing funding for the program. The Bureau of Business and Economic Research feels that this is a valuable indicator of the state's economy and would like to see it produced on an annual basis. For additional information concerning GSP contact the Data Bank at 277-6626.

Juliana Boyle, Economist

NEW MEXICO GROSS STATE PRODUCT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY
(Millions of Current $)

	1963	1973	1983	1984	1985	1986
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	$ 138	$ 312	$ 408	$ 451	$ 490	$ 512
Mining	522	701	4,029	4,101	4,194	3,181
Oil and Gas Extraction	370	510	3,473	3,554	3,598	2,613
Construction	154	362	1,383	1,550	1,585	1,576
Manufacturing	136	342	1,277	1,613	1,858	1,881
Durable Goods	80	191	621	793	892	878
Nondurable Goods	56	151	656	820	966	1,004
Transportation, Communication, and Public Util.	284	583	2,145	2,362	2,406	2,428
Wholesale Trade	128	267	805	902	959	958
Retail Trade	285	667	1,750	1,935	2,095	2,214
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	337	735	3,171	3,289	3,261	3,389
Banking	26	83	454	474	456	433
Real Estate	274	576	2,428	2,525	2,447	2,529
Services	348	741	2,637	2,930	3,247	3,502
Health Services	58	145	648	710	774	847
Legal Services	14	31	142	169	192	206
Government	496	1,171	3,307	3,531	3,793	3,961
State Total	$2,827	$5,880	$20,910	$22,665	$23,887	$23,603

Note: Major sectors may include subcategories that are not listed separately.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, May, 1988.

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NEW MEXICO BUSINESS

CURRENT ECONOMIC REPORT

Vol. 9 No. 11
December 1988

1988 Economic Review and Outlook for the New Mexico Economy in 1989

The U.S. economy has persisted with remarkably solid economic growth throughout 1988. A tightening labor market and booming exports, which are contributing to an industrial capacity utilization rate of 84.0 percent (the highest rate since 1980), are stirring up inflationary pressures. Industrial production for 1988 is expected to climb 5.4 percent. Mounting fears of inflation have coerced the Federal Reserve to restrict credit by hiking the discount rate in order to tame an overheating economy. Consumer spending has risen 3.5 percent over a year ago as a result of robust job and personal income growth.

The U.S. economy should display signs of a slowdown in 1989, posting a 2.3 percent increase in GNP compared to 3.8 percent in 1988. A continuing downturn in construction, the drought's impact on farm production, higher interest rates, less export growth, and reduced government spending are expected to contribute to slower growth next year. The rate of increase in the consumer price index in 1989 is expected to rise to 4.7 percent from 4.1 percent in 1988. Oil prices are projected to hover in the neighborhood of $16-$17/barrel. Long-term interest rates are projected to rise during the year. With growth in trade and services slackening along with diminishing gains in real disposable income, employment is projected to increase just 1.8 percent in 1989.

New Mexico's economy made a comeback in 1988, with nonagricultural employment growth of 1.9 percent contrasting to a bare 0.3 percent gain in 1987. A vigorous manufacturing sector and mild recovery in the mining sector (oil & gas, copper and potash) have contributed to an expanding state economy. State personal income grew 5.1 percent, staying abreast of inflation, in the first half of the year. The New Mexico unemployment rate fell from 8.9 percent in 1987 to 8.3 percent in 1988 but still remains far above the national average of 5.5 percent. Weaker growth in the state's labor force rather than stronger job creation is responsible for the decline in the unemployment rate.

Manufacturing employment swelled 5.0 percent, primarily due to expansion at Transportation Manufacturing Corp. in Roswell and electronics firms in the Albuquerque area. Respectable growth also occurred in the trade and services sectors, with each about 3.0 percent higher than a year ago. New jobs in mining climbed 3.1 percent, as exceptionally strong growth occurred in the copper industry. Oil and gas contributed a small amount of job growth in the mining sector. Oil and gas production, however, declined during the year.

Employment in New Mexico's hobbled construction industry dropped 5.3 percent in 1988 compared to a year earlier, continuing a three year nosedive that amounts to a loss of 7,400 jobs since 1985. The year also saw little office or apartment building. Moreover, single family housing starts dropped 20.0 percent while total authorized housing units have fallen by over a third. Fortunately, the expansion underway at Albuquerque International Airport has kept the sector afloat in 1988.

The government sector grew modestly, with gains in local and state government employment offsetting a 2.1 percent decline in federal employment. Employment in finance, insurance and real estate (FIRE) increased 1.7 percent over last year and transportation, communication and utilities (TCU) employment declined 1.0 percent following the severing of nearly 800 Public Service Company of New Mexico workers statewide.

The Albuquerque economy posted a modest 2.0 percent gain in nonagricultural employment, representing 4,500 jobs, and a small improvement over 1.6 percent growth in 1987. Retail trade performed well with 3.9 percent growth in 1988, indicating a decent year for tourism. About 400-500 manufacturing jobs were added as electronics firms expanded their payrolls. Local government employment has increased 5.0 percent during the year. Yet, construction employment in Albuquerque fell 3.7 percent, representing a loss of 2,500 jobs since 1985. The city's large services sector grew slowly at 2.0 percent. About 500 of the PNM layoffs occurred in Albuquerque; this layoff's impact should knock off about half a percentage point of growth in 1989.

Las Cruces experienced very unbalanced growth in 1988 as just three sectors performed strongly (trade, services and FIRE), while all other sectors declined, totaling a 1.7 percent job gain. Santa Fe's economy had a respectable year, with nonagricultural employment jumping 3.4 percent and a relatively low jobless rate of 5.4 percent.

New Mexico will feel the impact of several national economic trends in 1989: higher oil prices, interest rates, and inflation. Among them, higher oil prices should mean more oil production and revenues for state government next year. Rising interest rates should dampen demand for single family homes. Growth of state personal income is estimated to be 6.0 percent in 1989 compared to about 7.0 percent for the nation.

(Continued on Page 7)

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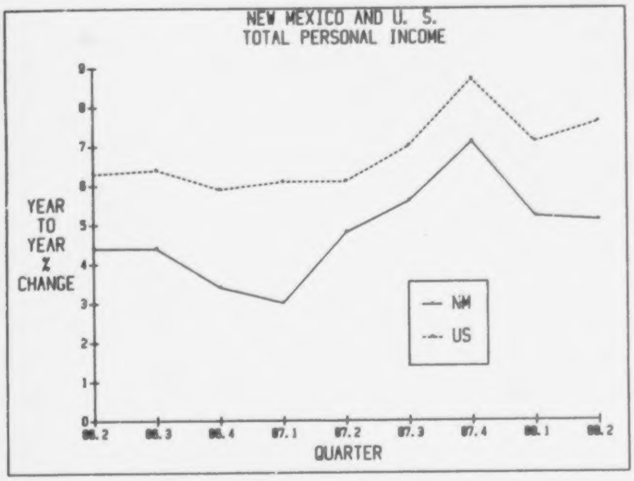
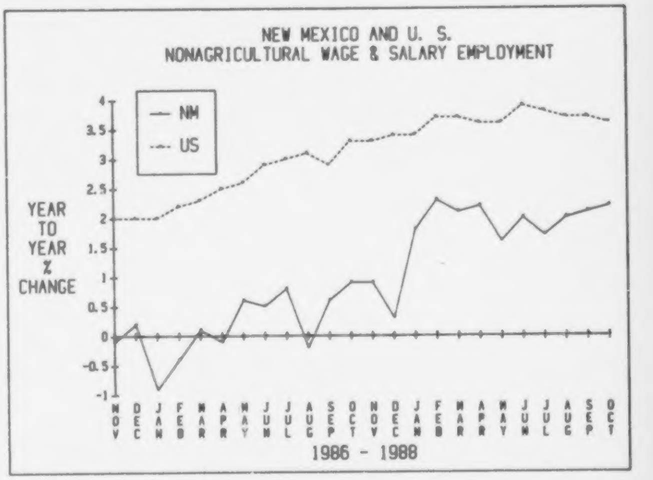
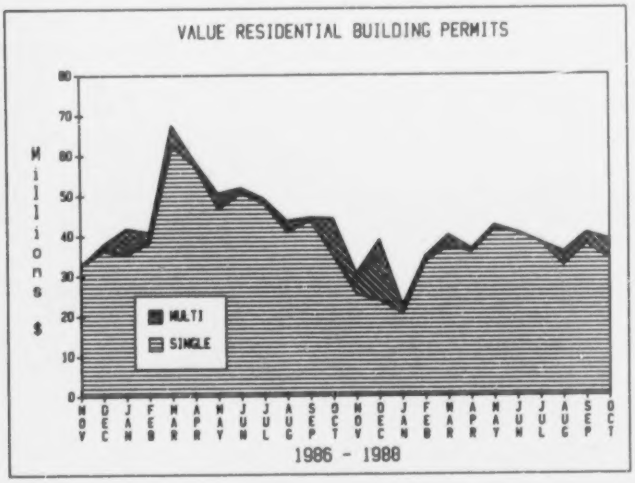
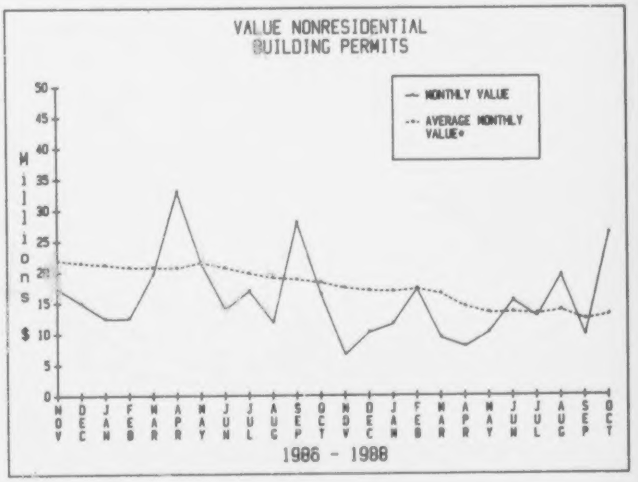
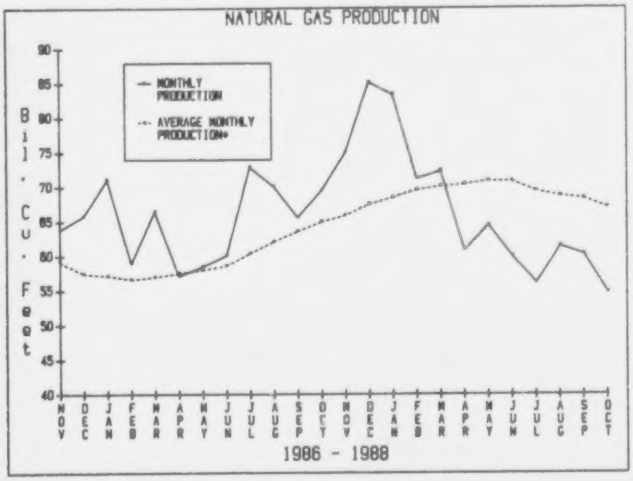
ECONOMIC TRENDS IN NEW MEXICO

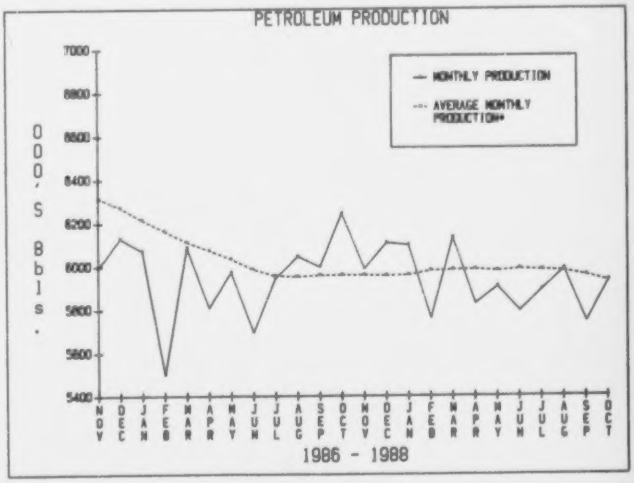












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* 12 month moving average. For example, the point for August, 1988 represents an average of data from September, 1987 through August, 1988.

U.S. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT		% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/ QTR DATA
	MO/QTR	DATA		
Consumer price index				
All urban consumers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Oct 88	120.2	4.2	119.8
Food and beverages	Oct 88	120.3	5.2	120.1
Housing	Oct 88	119.9	3.8	119.9
Apparel and upkeep	Oct 88	120.7	4.6	117.8
Transportation	Oct 88	110.0	2.7	109.7
Medical care	Oct 88	141.2	6.7	140.4
Entertainment	Oct 88	121.8	4.2	121.3
Other goods and services	Oct 88	140.6	6.8	140.0
Revised series, wage earners and clerical workers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Oct 88	118.9	4.2	118.5
Gross national product* ($Bil. constant)	Q3 88	4010.9	3.8	3985.2
Prime interest rate** (% per annum)	Oct 88	10.0	11.1	10.0
Mortgage interest rate*** (% per annum)	Oct 88	9.1	-1.6	9.3
3 month treasury bill# (% per annum)	Oct 88	7.3	14.7	7.2
Industrial production## (1977=100)	Oct 88	139.2	5.1	138.7
Manufacturers new orders## ($Bil.)	Sep 88	222.5	8.4	227.0

NEW MEXICO AND U.S. COMPARISONS

		NEW MEXICO			UNITED STATES		
	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA
Employment (000)	Oct 88	655.4	2.0	647.2	116,250	2.1	115,474
Unemployment rate (%)	Oct 88	7.0	-10.3	7.3	5.0	-12.3	5.2
Nonagricultural employment (000)	Oct 88	548.8	2.2	547.4	107,929	3.6	107,129
Personal income### ($Mil.)	Q2 88	18,621	5.1	18,211	4,003,548	7.6	3,923,680
Housing units permitted							
Single	Oct 88	460	-12.7	513	82,758	-0.3	84,772
Multi	Oct 88	305	41.2	83	40,986	-1.2	40,219

Note: Selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* 1982 dollars at seasonally adjusted annual rates.
** Closing rate for month.
*** Effective rate (in the primary market) on conventional mortgages, reflecting fees and charges as well as contract rate and assumed, on the average, repayment at end of 10 years.
# Rate on new issues within period; bank discount basis.
Monthly data seasonally adjusted.
Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

Sources: U. S. Department of Labor, News: CPI data;
New Mexico Department of Labor and U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: employment and unemployment data.
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: income data;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: construction data.
U. S. Council of Economic Advisors, Economic Indicators: all other data.

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT		% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
	MO/QTR	DATA			
1. GENERAL					
Civilian labor force* (000)	Oct 88	704.6	1.1	698.3	0.5
Total employment* (000)	Oct 88	655.4	2.0	647.2	1.5
Unemployment* (000)	Oct 88	49.2	-9.4	51.1	-9.3
Unemployment rate (%)	Oct 88	7.0	-10.3	7.3	-9.9
Weekly new unemployment insurance claims	Oct 88	1281.0	7.5	1149.0	-7.1
Nonagricultural wage/salary employment**(000)	Oct 88	548.8	2.2	547.4	1.8
New business incorporations	Sep 88	213.0	3.4	209.0	3.0
Personal income*** ($ mil.)	Q2 88	18621.0	5.1	18211.0	5.7
2. AGRICULTURAL RECEIPTS					
Livestock and products ($ mil.)	Aug 88	62.2	24.9	58.0	-6.3
Crops ($ mil.)	Aug 88	39.2	-1.0	39.3	3.0
Total ($ mil.)	Aug 88	101.3	13.3	97.3	-3.5
3. MINING					
Employment** (000)	Oct 88	15.3	-1.9	15.4	4.1
Average hourly earnings ($)	Oct 88	12.14	4.9	12.14	0.7
Petroleum production (000 bbls.)	Oct 88	5932.2	-5.0	5742.7	-0.5
Natural gas production (bil. cu. ft.)	Oct 88	54.7	-21.3	60.2	3.1
Coal production (000 short tons)	Oct 88	1663.0	-17.4	1700.0	6.6
Oil well completions&	Oct 88	34.0	-41.4	59.0	19.1
Gas well completions&	Oct 88	39.0	62.5	35.0	30.7
Total footage drilled&& (000)	Oct 88	498.0	23.4	495.3	24.7
Oil sales ($ mil.)	Aug 88	82.6	-26.1	82.3	0.9
Gas sales ($ mil.)	Aug 88	81.5	-17.7	74.2	18.8
4. CONSTRUCTION					
Employment** (000)	Oct 88	30.6	-5.8	30.7	-6.5
Average hourly earnings ($)	Oct 88	11.71	7.2	11.51	2.8
Residential units permitted	Oct 88	765.0	3.0	596.0	-23.6
Residential building permits ($ mil.)	Oct 88	38.9	-12.4	40.6	-22.0
Nonresidential building permits ($ mil.)	Oct 88	26.2	60.7	9.7	-28.3
Residential construction contracts ($ mil.)	Oct 88	49.8	1.4	46.4	-10.3
Nonresidential construction contracts ($mil.)	Oct 88	45.6	-1.1	31.0	4.1
Nonbuilding construction contracts ($ mil.)	Oct 88	59.4	435.1	27.9	-1.5
5. TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES					
Employment** (000)	Oct 88	29.0	-0.3	28.7	-0.3
Average hourly earnings## ($)	Oct 88	13.77	2.3	13.91	4.2
6. MANUFACTURING					
Employment** (000)	Oct 88	41.8	4.5	41.6	5.5
Average hourly earnings ($)	Oct 88	8.65	-2.3	8.74	1.2
Electric & electronic equipment employment** (000)	Oct 88	5.7	11.8	5.6	12.5
Transportation equipment employment** (000)	Oct 88	5.7	9.6	5.6	20.0
Food & kindred products employment** (000)	Oct 88	4.4	0.0	4.5	-9.5
Textile & apparel employment** (000)	Oct 88	2.7	0.0	2.7	3.8
Lumber & wood products employment** (000)	Oct 88	2.7	0.0	2.8	3.8

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS (continued)

	CURRENT		% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
	MO/QTR	DATA			
7. TRADE					
Wholesale employment** (000)	Oct 88	23.0	0.4	22.9	0.4
Retail employment** (000)	Oct 88	111.5	4.0	111.9	3.3
Average hourly earnings ($)	Oct 88	6.75	1.2	6.89	0.5
8. FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE					
Employment** (000)	Oct 88	27.8	1.5	27.7	1.9
Bank average hourly earnings ($)	Oct 88	6.50	9.2	6.20	4.3
Bank total assets ($ mil.)	Q4 87	9762.9	-1.1	9430.4	0.2
Bank total deposits ($mil.)	Q4 87	8374.6	-1.7	8092.7	-0.2
Bank gross loans ($ mil.)	Q3 87	5671.0	2.4	5663.6	1.1
S & L total assets ($ mil.)	Sep 88	5581.0	-10.5	5850.0	0.0
S & L total deposits ($ mil.)	Sep 88	4689.0	1.4	4819.0	4.4
S & L new mortgage loans closed&&& ($ mil.)	Sep 88	99.0	-14.7	107.0	-38.7
9. SERVICES AND TOURISM					
Total service employment** (000)	Oct 88	126.8	3.8	127.2	2.5
Lodging employment** (000)	Oct 88	11.5	0.0	11.9	0.0
Eating & drinking places employment** (000)	Oct 88	42.8	7.0	43.4	6.2
Visits to state parks (000)	Dec 87	129.3	-36.3	233.4	-8.7
Visits to national parks/monuments (000)	Oct 88	162.9	21.7	172.5	0.4
Passenger traffic at Albuquerque airport@ (000)	Oct 88	386.4	3.0	358.1	-1.8
Lodgers tax receipts### ($ 000)	Q2 88	2285.1	19.6	1861.5	19.9
Lodging occupancy rates (%)	Oct 88	72.2	-1.2	71.0	6.5
10. GOVERNMENT					
Total government employment** (000)	Oct 88	143.0	2.2	141.3	1.1
Federal employment** (000)	Oct 88	29.6	-2.0	29.9	-1.3
State employment** @@ (000)	Oct 88	50.5	3.1	49.9	-0.6
Local employment** (000)	Oct 88	62.9	3.6	61.5	3.7
Total general fund revenues@@@ ($ mil.)	Sep 88	128.3	4.4	128.5	7.3

Note: selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* Number of persons by place of residence.
** Number of jobs by place of work.
*** Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
& These include wells that are in the following categories: new drillings, deepened, plugged back, reentry and additional zone.
&& Oil and gas combined.
&&& New mortgage loans closed equals the previously carried item "Total loans closed" plus a relatively insignificant additional loan category.
# For example, in the report that contained June 1985 figures this would be the percent change in the average of July 1983 to June 1984 data versus the average of July 1984 to June 1985 data.
Communications and utilities only.
A portion of the increase in lodgers tax receipts is attributable to an increase in the rate levied by the City of Santa Fe. The rate increased from 3 to 4 percent as of July 1, 1987.
@ Passenger traffic includes enplanements and deplanements.
@@ This figure includes full and part time employment at Los Alamos National Laboratories (LANL). Full time employment alone at LANL is 7,955 as of August 1986 according to U. S. Dept. of Energy, Public Affairs.
@@@ Includes recurring and non-recurring revenues.

Sources: New Mexico Department of Labor: Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10;
Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.: Section 1;
U. S. Dept of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: Section 1;
USDA Statistical Reporting Service: Section 2;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Oil and Gas Conservation Division: Section 3;
New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Dept., Oil and Gas Accounting Division: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Section 4;
F. W. Dodge Company (a division of McGraw Hill, Inc.): Section 4;
U. S. Federal Reserve: Section 8;
Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas: Section 8;
New Mexico Regulation and Licensing Dept., Financial Institutions Division: Section 8;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Park and Recreation Division: Section 9;
U. S. National Park Service: Section 9;
City of Albuquerque, Albuquerque International Airport: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration, Local Government Division: Section 9;
Pannell, Kerr and Forster: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration: Section 10.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES

GROSS RECEIPTS# FROM RETAIL TRADE##
TOP 20 CITIES
($000)

	CURRENT 3 MONTH AVERAGE* AUG-OCT	% CHANGE AVERAGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS 3 MONTH AVERAGE* MAY-JUL
Alamogordo	$ 14,890	-3.4	$ 15,482
Albuquerque	242,112	8.7	236,598
Artesia	4,792	1.3	5,117
Carlsbad	12,277	10.2	11,724
Clovis	17,774	11.2	16,817
Deming	5,604	10.5	5,735
Espanola	7,395	1.1	7,335
Farmington	28,332	3.8	27,222
Gallup	24,126	6.3	23,561
Hobbs	17,815	14.6	16,970
Las Cruces	35,165	1.8	37,081
Las Vegas	6,290	6.9	5,984
Los Alamos	7,159	16.7	6,092
Portales	4,975	-13.2	5,489
Rio Rancho	6,123	32.2	5,638
Roswell	19,097	4.1	19,329
Ruidoso	6,765	-7.7	5,331
Santa Fe	59,642	10.0	51,854
Silver City	8,394	2.6	8,124
Taos	9,514	12.0	7,604
State total	708,499	11.1	663,192

# Gross receipts reported are for gross receipts tax purposes, which do not include all the receipts of all firms.

## Estimates for May, 1987 based on incomplete data.

* Averages are used to smooth out fluctuations in the data, which are not caused by changes in economic conditions.

Note: Rio Rancho now replaces Grants in the top 20 cities.

Source: New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department.

NEW MEXICO CONSTRUCTION
SELECTED CITIES

	NUMBER OF BUILDING UNITS OR PERMITS *				VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ($000)			
	OCT. 1988	OCT. 1987	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH OCT. 1988	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH OCT. 1987	OCT. 1988	OCT. 1987	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH OCT. 1988	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH OCT. 1987
NEW RESIDENTIAL**								
Alamogordo	6	29	85	234	$ 446	$ 1,003	$ 4,882	$ 9,718
Albuquerque	165	283	1,889	2,824	12,530	17,269	130,380	181,019
Carlsbad	0	4	30	72	0	238	1,800	4,118
Clovis	5	14	27	89	375	658	2,169	5,354
Farmington	2	9	29	64	126	557	1,835	3,533
Hobbs	0	3	5	25	0	138	787	1,454
Las Cruces	47	26	481	619	1,604	1,473	23,233	26,126
Los Alamos	0	2	19	60	0	355	2,295	8,208
Rio Rancho***	55	81	844	784	2,636	3,601	36,821	43,118
Roswell	5	12	56	70	437	1,183	4,045	4,763
Ruidoso	6	6	50	65	366	395	3,541	4,202
Santa Fe	314	21	701	431	7,544	1,925	31,127	22,705
NEW NONRESIDENTIAL								
Alamogordo	6	6	52	40	36	143	3,172	2,179
Albuquerque	4	2	46	34	17,410	1,128	56,307	59,938
Carlsbad	11	6	56	53	56	35	662	632
Clovis	4	3	18	20	1,200	567	3,910	2,189
Farmington	0	5	14	22	0	482	2,172	1,990
Hobbs	0	1	3	8	0	9	372	565
Las Cruces	14	6	149	146	1,053	150	10,112	11,317
Los Alamos	4	5	14	17	5	208	219	1,135
Rio Rancho***	1	0	15	30	131	0	6,748	8,310
Roswell	4	5	62	83	413	913	1,376	1,701
Ruidoso	0	0	10	3	0	0	64	500
Santa Fe	3	2	34	51	154	240	4,047	9,930

Note: Top twelve cities chosen on basis of residential construction activity during the period 1982 through 1984.

* Residential data shows the number of permitted units, while nonresidential data shows the number of permits.

** Residential data includes both single and multi family units.

*** City of Rio Rancho reported Rio Rancho data.

Sources: City of Rio Rancho: Rio Rancho only;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: all others.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES (continued)

ESTIMATED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
(000)

	NEW MEXICO			ALBUQUERQUE MSA*			LAS CRUCES MSA**			SANTA FE MSA***		
	OCT. p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	SEPT. r	OCT. p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	SEPT. r	OCT. p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	SEPT. r	OCT. p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	SEPT. r
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	704.6	1.1	698.3	270.7	2.5	270.1	60.0	3.3	57.7	67.8	2.6	67.8
Employment@	655.4	2.0	647.2	255.7	3.2	254.4	55.9	3.7	53.6	64.6	3.0	64.7
Unemployment	49.2	-9.4	51.1	15.0	-7.4	15.7	4.1	-2.4	4.1	3.2	-5.9	3.1
Unemployment rate (%)	7.0	-10.3	7.3	5.5	-9.8	5.8	6.8	-5.6	7.1	4.7	-9.6	4.6
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	548.8	2.2	547.4	239.6	2.1	240.0	42.5	3.7	41.4	55.8	3.5	56.1
Mining	15.3	-1.9	15.4	0.1	-50.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Contract construction	30.6	-5.8	30.7	15.7	-1.9	15.8	2.2	0.0	2.2	2.6	0.0	2.6
Manufacturing	41.8	4.5	41.6	20.6	2.0	20.5	4.4	-2.2	4.4	1.8	5.9	1.8
Durable goods	28.3	5.6	28.0	14.9	2.8	14.8	1.6	-11.1	1.6	1.2	9.1	1.2
Nondurable goods	13.5	2.3	13.6	5.7	0.0	5.7	2.8	3.7	2.8	0.6	0.0	0.6
Transportation & public utilities	29.0	-0.3	28.7	12.5	0.0	12.5	1.3	-7.1	1.3	1.2	0.0	1.3
Trade	134.5	3.4	134.8	62.7	3.8	62.9	9.2	10.8	9.2	11.2	5.7	11.4
Wholesale	23.0	0.4	22.9	14.3	0.7	14.3	1.0	11.1	0.9	0.9	12.5	0.9
Retail	111.5	4.0	111.9	48.4	4.8	48.6	8.3	12.2	8.3	10.3	5.1	10.6
Finance, insurance, & real estate	27.8	1.5	27.7	15.1	1.3	15.1	1.8	5.9	1.8	1.9	-5.0	1.9
Services	126.8	3.8	127.2	65.3	1.9	65.4	7.1	9.2	6.8	14.8	2.1	15.1
Government	143.0	2.2	141.3	47.6	2.8	47.7	16.6	0.0	15.8	22.3	5.2	22.1
Federal	29.6	-2.0	29.9	13.1	0.8	13.3	4.2	-2.3	4.2	1.6	0.0	1.6
State	50.5	3.1	49.9	13.3	3.1	13.5	6.8	-2.9	6.2	16.4	5.1	16.3
Local	62.9	3.6	61.5	21.2	3.9	20.9	5.6	5.7	5.4	4.3	7.5	4.2

N Not available, less than 50 jobs.
P Preliminary.
R Revised.

Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.

* Bernalillo County.
** Dona Ana County.
*** Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties.
@ Includes labor disputes.

1988 Economic Review . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

Accelerating inflation means that real disposable income will grow more slowly, at a rate of about 1.0 percent. The New Mexico unemployment rate should dip to 8.0 percent next year even with more growth in the civilian labor force. Nonagricultural employment is estimated to rise 1.7 percent in 1989, roughly similar to U.S. job growth, and employment gains should be fairly evenly spread among the sectors.

On the upside, jobs in the state's trade sector should expand 2.4 percent and in services by 2.1 percent. Manufacturing is projected to increase employment by 2.3 percent. The FIRE sector should experience similar job growth, while TCU should see a decline of more than 1.0 percent next year. Mining can also expect small job gains. The downward spiral of construction employment since 1985 appears to be ebbing, yet the industry is expected to register a small decline of about 1.0 percent and authorized housing units are projected to drop over 4.0 percent next year.

New Mexico's large government sector can expect modest growth of 1.6 percent in 1989. Local government job gains are estimated at more than 2.0 percent, state government should be near 2.0 percent, and federal employment will be at a standstill.

Given the uncertain and constraining fiscal environment in the federal government and likely cuts in real defense spending, an ominous cloud hangs over the otherwise recovering New Mexico economy. The large federal deficit, Gramm-Rudman, and uncertainty surrounding the Star Wars program all point to little growth in federal spending in the state's economy. Federal spending declined slightly in real terms during the last fiscal year (FY87). At best, federal spending may reach no real growth wherein New Mexico would escape real cuts. This is very important to the state, since historically increases in employment tend to rise in tandem with increases in federal expenditures. Federal spending directly accounts for about 15.0 percent of New Mexico's nonagricultural jobs according to BBER estimates. This employment figure includes military bases, two national labs, and private contractors. The state has to appeal to other sectors of the economy, such as manufacturing, mining, tourism and services, to propel future growth.

The outlook for Albuquerque's economy is for modest growth in 1989. Nonagricultural employment is projected to rise almost 2.0 percent in 1989, with the addition of about 4,000 jobs. Manufacturing, government, and services employment growth is estimated to be around 2.0 percent. Trade employment should be somewhat healthier, rising 2.6 percent. Las Cruces and Santa Fe can both look forward to fair and generally balanced growth among the sectors, with job growth of over 2.0 percent.

Richard Zimmerman, Economist

(This 1988 and 1989 analysis of the New Mexico economy is based on estimates and projections of the Bureau of Business and Economic Research utilizing an econometric model of the New Mexico economy.)

Business and Industry Data Center Update

The New Mexico Business and Industry Data Center (BIDC), initiated by the U.S. Census Bureau, the state's Economic Development and Tourism Department and the Bureau of Business and Economic Research (BBER), is underway. An article was featured in the March, 1988 issue of *New Mexico Business* detailing the objectives of the program and how these will be attained. To recap, the basic goals of the BIDC program are to increase the awareness of and access to economic and demographic data by the private and public sectors in New Mexico and to seek wider use of these data in business planning decisions. To attain these objectives the BIDC program will center around an affiliate network dispersed geographically throughout the state. These BIDC affiliates will house the data for public use. The types of data available through the affiliate network will focus primarily on the economic censuses published by the U.S. Census Bureau. All affiliates will receive extensive training in utilizing the publications and will be able to answer data requests via the telephone, in person or by letter.

Currently, the BBER is finalizing the affiliate network. The BBER is working with the Small Business Administration and the New Mexico Association of Community, Junior and Technical Colleges to solidify a union between the New Mexico Small Business Development Center (SBDC) and the BIDC programs. The SBDC program will provide management assistance and general informational counseling services to small businesses around New Mexico. The coupling of the two will lead to an increase in each other's effectiveness. We are anticipating the project to become operational the beginning of January, 1989.

Another phase of the BIDC program will be to establish an electronic bulletin board. This will enable the affiliates to communicate among themselves and access more data. The bulletin board will be available to the public. The types of data that will be found on the bulletin board will range from population estimates to the Consumer Price Index. Each data set will have a help screen to assist the user, several years or months of data, the source of the data and any other pertinent information that will be needed to use the data.

In addition to the BIDC affiliate network and the electronic bulletin board, the program will also focus on the collection of tourism data for New Mexico. Eventually, we hope we can establish an index to gage tourism in the state. However, at this time we are concentrating on establishing the network and the bulletin board.

The dispersion of data through the BIDC program will help business persons make better informed business decisions. As a result, these decisions may assist in improving the state's overall economic environment, making New Mexico even more attractive to prospective companies who may consider locating here.

Juliana Boyle, Economist

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NEW MEXICO BUSINESS

CURRENT ECONOMIC REPORT

Vol. 10 No. 1
January-February 1989

The New Mexico Economy: 1988 and 1989

U.S. REVIEW

The U.S. economy continued its strong growth during 1988. Real gross national product (GNP) increased 3.8 percent, the largest increase in several years. Total civilian employment increased 3.6 percent, while the unemployment rate fell to 5.5 percent, lowest this decade. Inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index—All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), was 4.1 percent, slightly higher than in 1987.

For the consumer, 1988 was a good year. Personal income was up 7.5 percent, or more than a thousand dollars per person. Real disposable income rose a hefty 3.8 percent, and real consumption expenditures by 3.7 percent.

For the business sector, 1988 was also a pretty good year. After-tax profits soared by almost $20 billion, or 12.6 percent, as industrial production advanced 5.7 percent, boosted by a 3.4 percent productivity gain. Although interest rates were generally higher than in 1987, business fixed investment increased 9.5 percent, mostly in durable equipment, as producers appeared somewhat optimistic about the near term.

In the federal government sector, even though receipts grew faster (7.7%) than expenditures (4.6%), the budget deficit increased to $155 billion during fiscal year 1988, slightly larger than the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings target.

Internationally, last year saw the dollar become weaker vis-a-vis other major currencies, stimulating exports, which increased 17.7 percent over 1987. The annual balance of payments deficit fell more than $20 billion to $132.2 billion.

NEW MEXICO REVIEW

Following a rather weak 1987 performance, the New Mexico economy enjoyed a modest recovery in 1988. Total nonagricultural employment rose 2.1 percent, or about eleven thousand jobs, considerably better than the meager 0.6 percent gain in 1987. The unemployment rate fell a full point to 7.8 percent, as the civilian labor force increased by seven thousand people.

Personal income in New Mexico grew by 5.1 percent in 1987, the most recent year for which complete data are available. During 1988, based on three quarters of actual data, income was estimated to have increased 5.4 percent. On a per capita basis for 1987, New Mexico personal income was $11,875, which ranked 44th nationwide, down from 41st in 1986. Although somewhat low by national standards, New Mexico per capita income was still higher than some of our Rocky Mountain neighbors (see table on page 2).

Manufacturing continued to be a strong sector with employment growth of 4.2 percent in 1988, contributing to the recovery. During the last two years, New Mexico has gained 2,500 new manufacturing jobs, largely in the Albuquerque area and Roswell. Manufacturing, which in 1988 accounted for only 7.4 percent of all nonagricultural jobs, appears to have a bright future. In the mining sector, the oil and gas industry, stimulated by relatively high oil prices early in the year, also experienced a small recovery, adding 500 jobs.

The services and government sectors exhibited only modest growth during 1988. Services, a secondary sector, profited from the general rebound in the state's economy as well as what was apparently a good year for tourism. In the government sector, it was local government employment which showed the greatest growth, reflecting increased school enrollments and the need for additional teachers. Also contributing to the growth of local government employment was the hiring of many poll workers for the November elections.

New Mexico's construction industry continued its troubled ways, losing 1,900 jobs in 1988—the third consecutive annual loss. Housing units authorized declined 30.2 percent, or about three thousand units. In dollar value, for all categories of con-

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PER CAPITA INCOME[1]
SOUTHWEST AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGIONS

	1986	1987	Percent Change	National Rank 1987
SOUTHWEST	$13,231	$13,634	3.0	NA
Arizona	13,679	14,315	4.6	26
NEW MEXICO	11,459	11,875	3.6	44
Oklahoma	12,249	12,551	2.5	38
Texas	13,494	13,866	2.8	33
ROCKY MOUNTAIN	$13,070	$13,546	3.6	NA
Colorado	15,114	15,584	3.1	16
Idaho	11,172	11,868	6.2	45
Montana	11,726	12,347	5.3	40
Utah	10,968	11,366	3.6	48
Wyoming	12,723	12,709	-0.1	37
U.S. AVERAGE	$14,606	$15,481	6.0	NA

NA Not applicable
[1] By place of residence
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

struction contracts including residential, non-residential and non-building, 1988 saw about 7.5 percent less construction than did 1987. Taking inflation into account, there was about twelve percent less actual construction last year than there was in 1987. Construction of educational and science buildings, hospital and health treatment structures, and residential buildings experienced the largest declines.

Among New Mexico's major metropolitan areas, employment growth was about the same as it was for the state as a whole. In Albuquerque, nonagricultural employment grew 1.7 percent in 1988, slightly below the state average, and about the same as in 1987. The Albuquerque unemployment rate fell to 5.9 percent, the lowest in ten years. Strong growth sectors were services and government, mostly local government. Manufacturing, which had shown employment growth of at least two percent annually since 1983, increased only 1.0 percent. Additionally, construction employment continued to decline, sliding an additional 7.5 percent last year. In the Las Cruces economy, 1988 was a moderately good year. Nonagricultural employment, after gaining 4.0 percent in 1987, increased by 2.5 percent in 1988. Strong growth sectors were construction and trade. The Las Cruces unemployment rate fell slightly to 7.4 percent. Santa Fe nonagricultural employment increased 2.4 percent in 1988, slightly higher than the rate in 1987, although somewhat less than in the earlier parts of the decade. Strong sectors were trade and services. The Santa Fe unemployment rate decreased to 5.1 percent, lowest among New Mexico's metro areas.

THE U.S. OUTLOOK

The United States economy is entering its seventh consecutive year of expansion, and that trend should continue through 1989. Toward the end of the year, however, growth should slow somewhat, and 1990 should see expansion continue at a much diminished pace, although a recession is unlikely. Contributing to the slowdown will be rising interest rates, a reduction in capital spending in the face of weaker final demand, and a slowing in export growth as the dollar firms up against other major currencies.

Currently, unemployment rates are very low and industrial capacity utilization rates are high. Such a combination is likely to result in wages and prices increasing even faster than they have been. In particular, the rate of inflation, as measured by the CPI-U, is expected to be about four and a half percent this year and next. However, in January of this year, prices rose six tenths of one percent, which would mean an annual inflation rate of 7.2 percent if that rate were sustained throughout the year. The Federal Reserve has expressed some concern about that, and has announced a target of 2.5 percent real GNP growth for this year, which it considers to be the highest sustainable non-inflationary growth rate. Thus, we can expect to see the Fed applying the brakes to what it considers to be an overheated economy, and contributing to the year-end slowdown. Toward this end, in February the Fed raised the discount rate a half percentage point to 7.0 percent. If the Fed reacts too strongly, though, a recession in 1990 is a possibility.

We should see some fiscal restraint from the federal government, particularly in defense spending. In fiscal year 1989, defense spending is projected to decline 1.6 percent in real terms, and even more in FY 1990. The federal budget deficit is likely to approach $160 billion in FY 1989, and a bit less in FY 1990. In either case, it appears unlikely that the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit targets will be met.

NEW MEXICO OUTLOOK

Like the national economy, the New Mexico economy should have a good year in 1989 and tail off somewhat in 1990. Personal income should see about 6.7 percent growth this year, about one percentage point lower than the U.S. average. Real disposable income will increase by about two percent. The unemployment rate, 7.8 percent last year, should remain near that level this year.

Nonagricultural employment throughout the state should see healthy growth in 1989, about two and a half percent. Manufacturing will continue to be a strong growth sector. Recently announced plants or new plants currently operating include ShiZuki Corp., Xynatech, and Lukens Medical Corp. in Rio Rancho; Solo Cup Co. and Avonite Corp. in Belen; Caltech Corp. in Carlsbad; and Acme Mills in Santa Theresa, with a good chance of the B. P. John Furniture Co. finding a home on Las Cruces' west mesa.

The mining sector should also do well this year. Oil prices, which slipped below $13.50/barrel toward the end of last year, will likely be in the $15–16/barrel range throughout this year. That should be high enough to provide modest employment growth in the oil and gas sector. In metal mining, copper and molybdenum prices are both relatively high. This may not mean much for copper mining employment, since new copper extraction methods are highly capital-intensive, but the higher molybdenum prices may lead to the re-opening of the Molycorp molybdenum mine near Questa sometime this year, creating 250 jobs. At issue is the construction of a tailings pond near the mine site, but on federal land. In nonmetal mining, Amax Potash Corp. has announced plans to extend its production and mill operations at its Carlsbad mine, creating 100 new jobs.

The construction industry should finally see a turnaround this year. Construction employment is projected to increase for the first time since 1985. Total housing units authorized, including both single and multi-family dwellings, should number around seven thousand in 1989, a 7.7 percent increase over last year, and the first annual increase since 1984. The construction of new apartment buildings, which fell drastically in 1988, particularly in Albuquerque, should enjoy substantial increases during 1990.

New Mexico's three largest employment sectors, trade, services and government, should each enjoy moderate growth this year. Finance/insurance/real estate should also sustain moderate employment growth, and only in the transportation/communications/utilities sector is an actual decline in employment expected, resulting from the PNM layoffs in late 1988.

For New Mexico's major metropolitan areas, employment gains are likely to follow state and national patterns—solid growth in 1989 and somewhat weaker growth in 1990. Both Albuquerque and Santa Fe nonagricultural employment should grow at rates close to the state average, while in Las Cruces, increases are likely to be a little bit larger.

For the longer term, there are some bright spots. Recent military base closures around the U.S. means that New Mexico will be receiving an influx of military and civilian personnel beginning this year and extending through 1993. The total number of new jobs involved, including some which are additions to military units already stationed in New Mexico, is in excess of twenty five hundred. Each of these jobs will indirectly create one more job in the support (services and trade) sectors. Also, the recent performance of the manufacturing sector gives hope that manufacturing will be increasing the magnitude of its role in the state's economy. One final, not-so-sunny spot: Given the projected decrease in real defense spending, given the concern at the national policy level with fiscal restraint and budget austerity, and given the uncertain funding of the SDI (star wars) program, it seems unlikely that the federal government can be looked toward as a major source of future growth for the New Mexico economy.

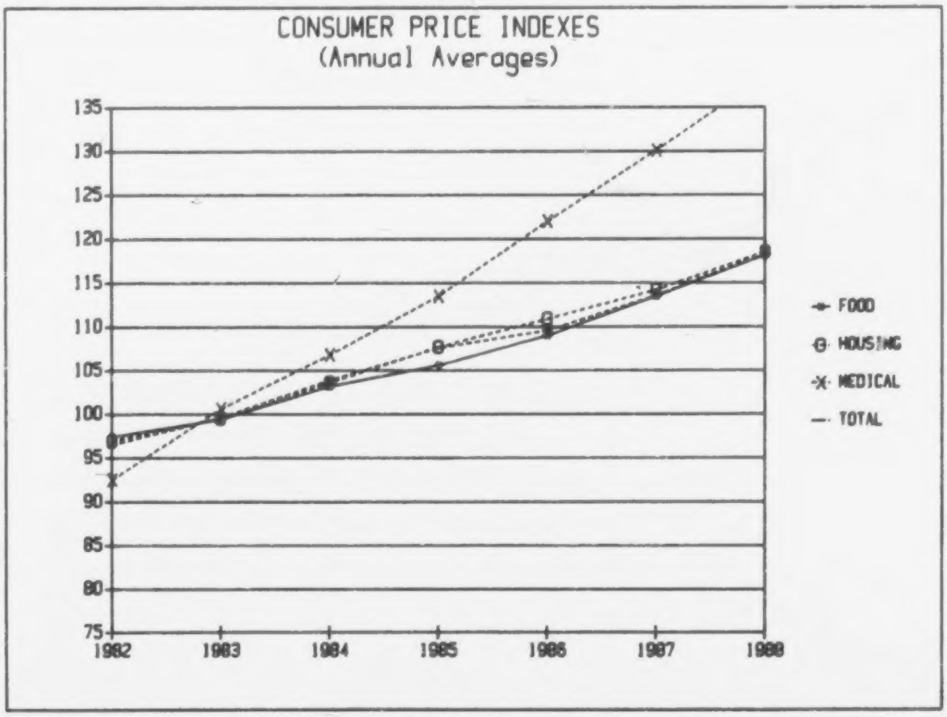
Lawrence A. Waldman
Economist

PRICE INDEXES

SELECTED U.S. PRICE AND COST INDEXES
1978 AND 1982-1988
ANNUAL AVERAGES

	1978	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988P	% Change 1987-1988
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX[1]									
ALL ITEMS (1982-1984=100)[2]	65.2	96.5	99.6	103.9	107.6	109.6	113.6	118.3	4.1
Food	72.0	97.4	99.4	103.2	105.6	109.0	113.5	118.2	4.1
Housing	62.4	96.9	99.5	103.6	107.7	110.9	114.2	118.5	3.8
Medical Care	61.8	92.5	100.6	106.8	113.5	122.0	130.1	138.6	6.5
PRODUCER PRICE INDEX ALL COMMODITIES[2] (1982=100)	69.9	100.0	101.3	103.7	103.2	100.2	102.8	106.9	4.0
Finished Goods	69.8	100.0	101.6	103.7	104.7	103.2	105.4	108.0	2.5
Finished Consumer Foods	79.9	100.0	101.0	105.4	104.6	107.3	109.5	112.6	2.8
Finished Energy Goods	42.3	100.0	95.2	91.2	87.6	63.0	61.8	59.8	-3.2
Intermediate Materials, Supplies & Components	69.5	100.0	100.6	103.1	102.7	99.1	101.5	107.1	5.5
Crude Materials for Further Processing	73.4	100.0	101.3	103.5	95.8	87.7	93.7	95.9	2.3
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX[3] (1982=100)	71.5	100.0	102.6	106.4	109.6	111.8	114.3	116.0	1.5

P Preliminary.
[1] All urban consumers.
[2] Previous base year was 1967=100.
[3] U.S. Department of Commerce composite.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Business Statistics, and Survey of Current Business, various issues and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.


CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES
(Annual Averages)

CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT

TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND JOBS IN NEW MEXICO*
(Monthly Averages)

	1978	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988 p	% Change 1987-1988
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	542,000	609,000	628,000	644,000	678,000	682,000	689,000	1.0
Total Employment	511,000	547,000	581,000	587,000	616,000	622,000	635,000	2.1
Total Unemployment	31,000	62,000	47,000	57,000	62,000	60,000	54,000	-10.0
Rate (Unadjusted)	5.7	10.1	7.5	8.8	9.2	8.8	7.8	NA
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT[1]	444,300	479,500	502,800	520,200	525,900	529,300	540,400	2.1
Manufacturing	33,400	34,400	36,500	37,300	37,400	38,300	39,900	4.2
Mining	24,400	21,000	21,600	21,000	16,200	14,900	15,400	3.4
Contract Construction	35,000	33,700	36,600	37,500	35,100	32,100	30,200	-5.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	26,600	29,500	30,000	30,000	29,400	28,800	28,900	0.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	101,200	110,700	117,500	122,600	126,300	127,700	130,400	2.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	19,800	23,200	24,700	25,800	26,600	26,900	27,000	0.4
Services	87,300	99,700	106,300	113,200	118,900	123,000	127,900	4.0
Government	116,600	127,200	129,700	132,800	135,900	137,600	140,800	2.3

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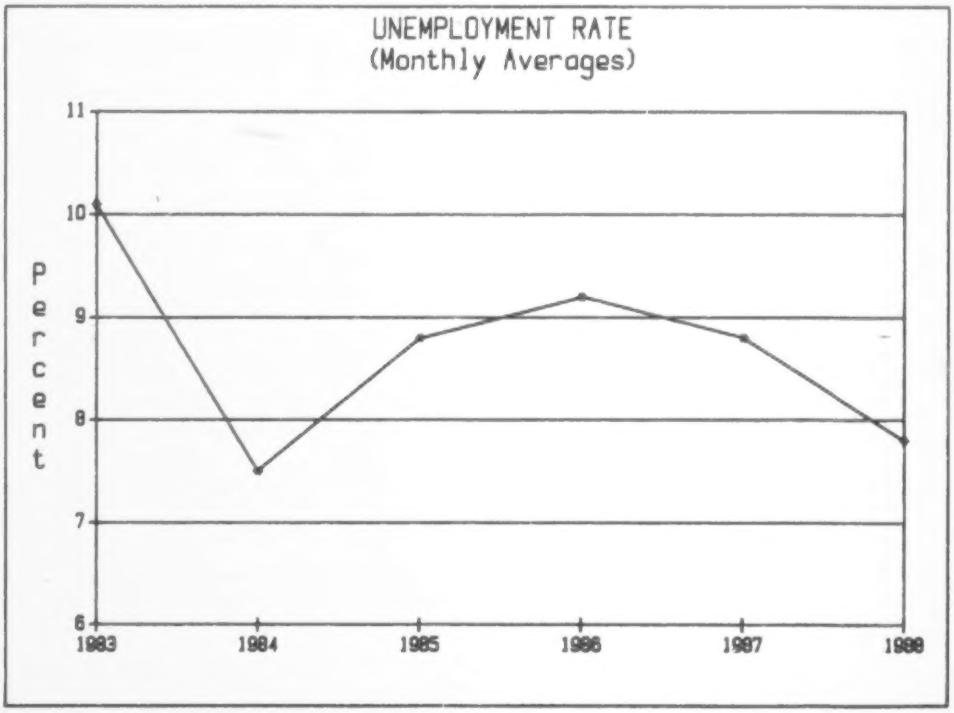
* Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
NA Not applicable.
p Preliminary.
[1] Nonagricultural wage and salary employment is not strictly comparable to total civilian employment since double job holders and in-commuting workers are excluded from total civilian employment, but included in nonagricultural wage and salary employment.
Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.



AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS BY SECTOR
NEW MEXICO
(In Current Dollars)

	1978	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988 p	% Change 1978-1988	% Change 1987-1988
Mining	$7.46	$11.21	$11.50	$11.90	$12.58	$11.58	$12.12	62.5	4.7
Construction	8.18	10.52	10.46	10.63	10.89	10.60	11.16	36.4	5.3
Manufacturing	4.79	7.60	7.98	8.41	8.75	8.74	8.78	83.3	0.5
Durable Goods	5.16	7.77	8.18	8.57	8.83	8.91	9.07	75.8	1.8
Nondurable Goods	4.20	7.21	7.53	8.07	8.57	8.29	8.02	91.0	-3.3
Communications & Utilities	6.87	9.94	10.50	11.08	12.03	13.42	13.85	101.6	3.2
Trade [1]	4.97	7.04	6.57	6.65	6.77	6.76	6.71	35.0	-0.7
Banking	3.48	5.21	5.38	5.54	5.77	5.92	6.11	75.6	3.2

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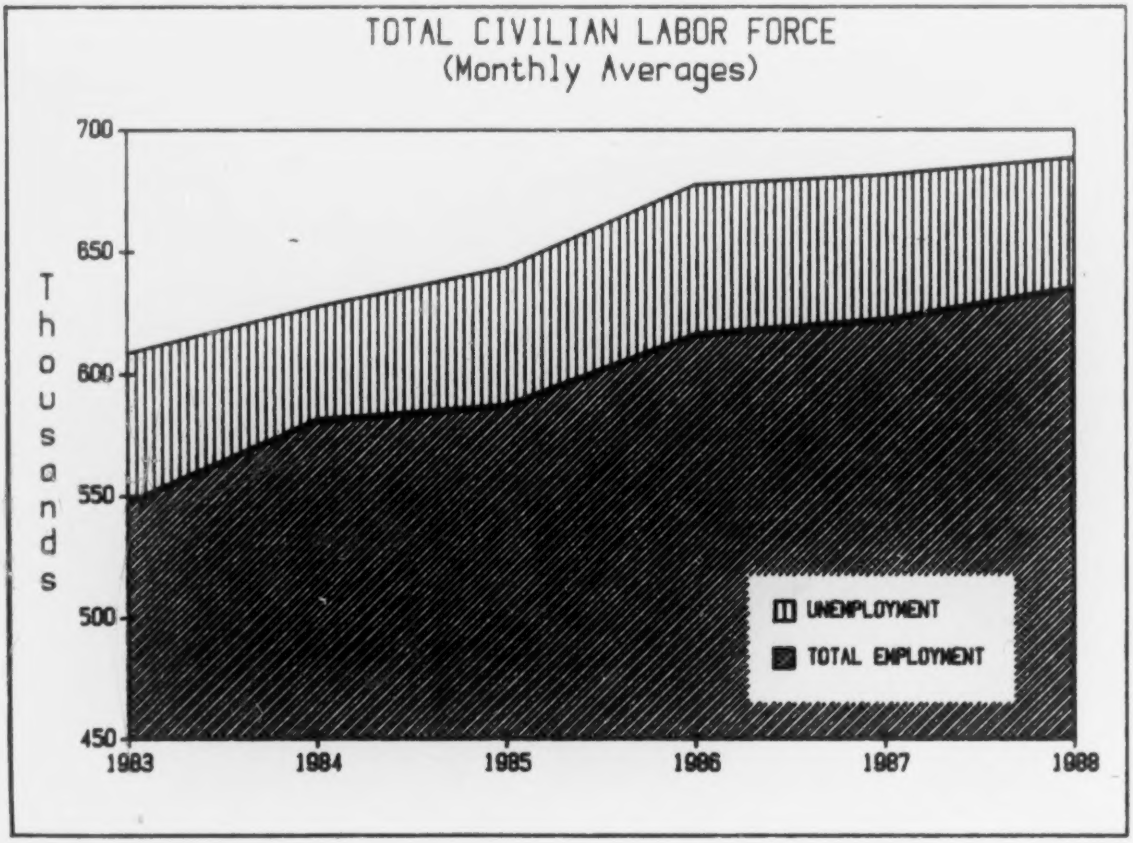
p Preliminary.

[1] Excludes eating and drinking establishments through 1983.

Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.



AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS BY SECTOR
NEW MEXICO
(In Constant 1988 Dollars)

	1978	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988p	% Change 1978-1988	% Change 1987-1988
Mining	$13.54	$13.31	$13.09	$13.08	$13.58	$12.06	$12.12	-10.5	0.5
Construction	14.84	12.50	11.91	11.69	11.75	11.04	11.16	-24.8	1.1
Manufacturing	8.69	9.03	9.09	9.25	9.44	9.10	8.78	1.0	-3.5
Durable Goods	9.36	9.23	9.31	9.42	9.53	9.28	9.07	-3.1	-2.3
Nondurable Goods	7.62	8.56	8.57	8.87	9.25	8.63	8.02	5.2	-7.1
Communications & Utilities	12.46	11.81	11.96	12.18	12.98	13.98	13.85	11.2	-0.9
Trade[1]	9.02	8.36	7.48	7.31	7.31	7.04	6.71	-25.6	-4.7
Banking	6.31	6.19	6.13	6.09	6.23	6.16	6.11	-3.2	-0.8

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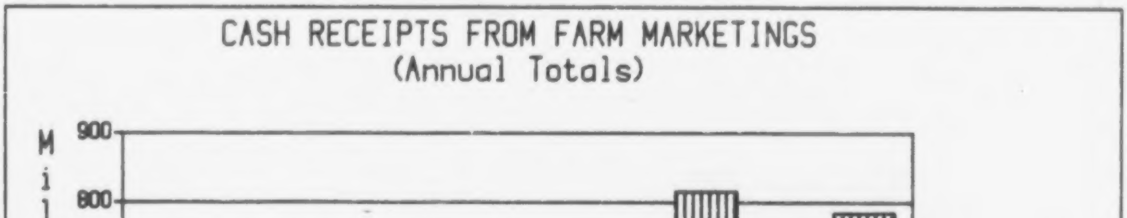
p Preliminary.

[1] Excludes eating and drinking establishments through 1983.

Source: New Mexico Department of Labor and the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

AGRICULTURE


CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MARKETINGS
(Annual Totals)

1988 totals for first 11 months of year

LIVESTOCK PRICES AND CASH MARKETINGS OF FARM PRODUCTS IN NEW MEXICO

	1978	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988[2]	% Change 1987-1988
PRICES TO FARMERS (Annual Averages)							
All Beef Cattle (per cwt.)[1]	$ 52.90	$ 46.00	$ 49.40	$ 48.50	$ 57.20	$ 62.30	8.9
Calves (per cwt.)[1]	60.80	63.10	68.10	65.40	84.50	92.30	9.2
Sheep (per cwt.)[1]	20.60	21.10	28.00	31.50	33.90	32.60	-3.8
Lambs (per cwt.)[1]	67.90	56.80	68.80	70.80	83.30	71.00	-14.8
Wool (per lb.)	0.73	0.87	0.72	0.75	1.20	na	na
CASH MARKETINGS (Annual Totals) ($000s)							
All Farm Products	$968,809	$998,256	$1,087,005	$1,015,628	$1,147,261	$1,098,653[3]	4.2[4]
Livestock	748,183	656,588	717,902	711,797	816,741	785,829[3]	4.4[4]
Crops	220,626	341,668	369,103	303,831	330,520	312,824[3]	3.7[4]

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na Not available.

[1] cwt = hundred weight.

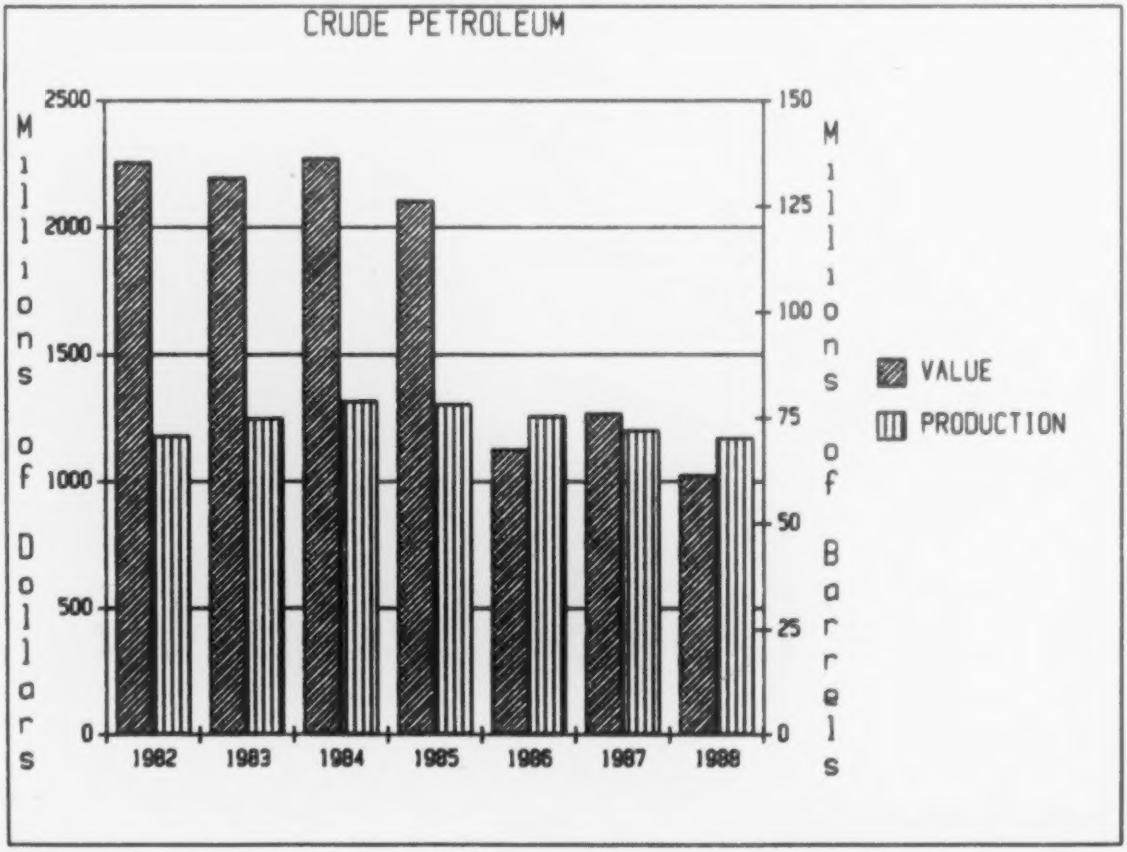
[2] Subject to revision.

[3] Total for the first 11 months of the year.

[4] Percent change based on 11 months of 1988 compared to 11 months of 1987.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service and U.S. Department of Agriculture, New Mexico Agricultural Statistics Service.

MINING



SELECTED MINERAL PRODUCTION IN NEW MEXCIO

	1978	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988p	% Change 1987-1988
Petroleum (crude) (000 42-gal. bbls.)	83,365	71,024	75,169	79,336	78,530	75,712	72,328	70,520[2]	-2.5
Natural Gas[1] (billion cubic ft.)	1,174	991	895	957	905	703	824	782[2]	-5.1
Copper (000 short tons)	141	93	172	208	294	302	334	na	na
Potash (000 short tons, K_2O equivalent)	2,142	1,650	1,409	1,563	1,235	1,088	1,458	1,499	2.8
Uranium (Tons, recoverable content U_3O_8)	8,539	3,906	2,550	1,458	692	926	1,166	1,130	-3.1
Coal (000 short tons)	11,456	19,944	20,415	21,279	22,203	21,496	19,131	21,087	10.2
Sand and Gravel (000 short tons)	8,239	5,616	7,000	8,363	8,400	8,471	8,600	7,700	-10.5
Perlite (000 short tons)	576	408	394	416	430	433	437	w	na
Stone (000 short tons)	2,456	2,818	4,748	4,719	3,661	3,922	4,525	3,222	-28.8
Gold (000 troy ounces)	10	54	w	w	45	40	w	w	na
Silver (000 troy ounces)	w	805	w	w	w	w	w	w	na

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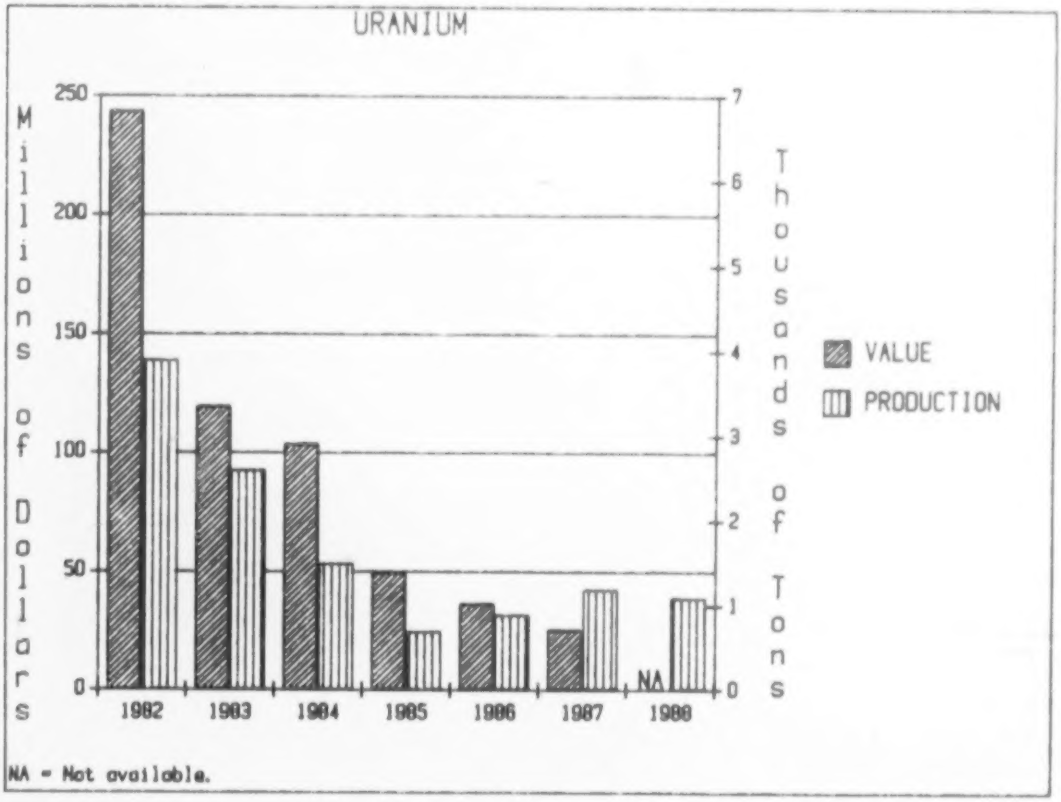
na Not available.
p Preliminary.
w Witheld to avoid disclosing confidential data of individual companies.
1 Marketed production, i.e., gross withdrawals less gas used for repressuring and quantities vented and flared.
2 Estimate based on available data.
Source: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, annual report; the U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, selected publications; and the New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department.
Note: The time series for copper, coal and uranium were revised extensively.



VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION IN NEW MEXICO
($000s)

	1978	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988p	% Change 1987-1988
TOTAL[1]	$3,036,846	$5,882,838	$5,607,289	$6,011,708	$5,704,654	$3,571,697	$3,818,633	na	na
Crude Petroleum	834,484	2,261.404	2,199,445	2,276,150	2,107,745	1,130,380	1,270,803	1,027,968	-19.1
Natural Gas[2]	1,160,108	2,443,891	2,402,769	2,599,121	2,369,980	1,314,084	1,367,620	na	na
Copper	187,405	97,384	w	w	254,517	390,438	384,000	w	na
Potash	183,554	204,600	174,700	204,100	156,000	132,900	174,200	233,300	33.9
Uranium	431,732	244,125	120,411	104,480	49,893	36,558	25,862	na	na
Coal	127,331	382,649	367,470	412,813	519,772	478,500	416,673	na	na
Sand & Gravel	17,850	17,670	20,000	22,389	22,800	25,862	31,000	24,000	-22.6
Perlite	12,510	13,355	13,297	14,115	14,896	13,727	13,611	w	na
Stone	6,271	13,838	15,262	17,149	15,509	15,678	16,545	12,426	-24.9
Gold	1,912	21,572	w	w	14,309	14,677	w	w	na
Silver	4,786	6,397	w	w	w	w	w	w	na
Other	68,903	175,953	293,935	361,391	179,233	18,893	118,319	737,455	na

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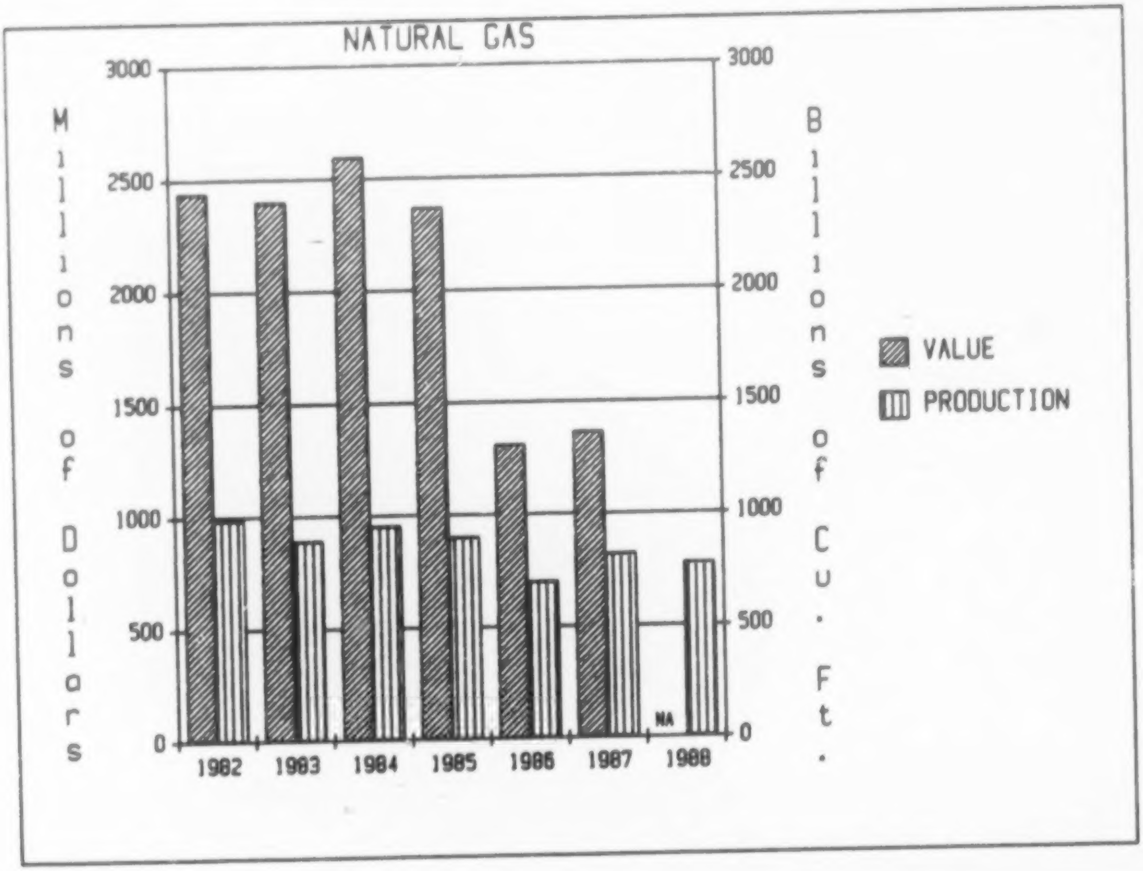
NA Not applicable.
na Not available.
p Preliminary.
w Withheld to avoid disclosing individual company confidential data; included in "Other."
[1] Incomplete total, does not include the value of natural gas liquids.
[2] Value of marketed production, i.e., gross withdrawals less gas used for repressuring and quantities vented and flared.

Source: U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines, annual reports; U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration; and New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department.

Note: The time series for uranium was revised extensively.



MINING EMPLOYMENT IN NEW MEXICO*
(Monthly Averages)

	1978	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988 p	% Change 1987-1988
TOTAL	24,400	26,300	21,000	21,600	21,000	16,200	14,900	15,400	3.4
Metal	10,000	5,800	4,000	3,900	3,200	2,300	2,100	2,000	-4.8
Nonmetal	4,600	5,100	4,000	4,300	4,200	4,000	4,000	4,000	0.0
Oil & Gas	9,900	15,400	13,000	13,400	13,600	9,900	8,900	9,400	5.6
Average Weekly Hours	43.7	42.2	42.4	41.9	42.3	40.0	42.9	43.5	1.4
Average Weekly Earnings	$326.00	$470.53	$475.30	$481.85	$503.37	$503.20	$496.78	$527.22	6.1

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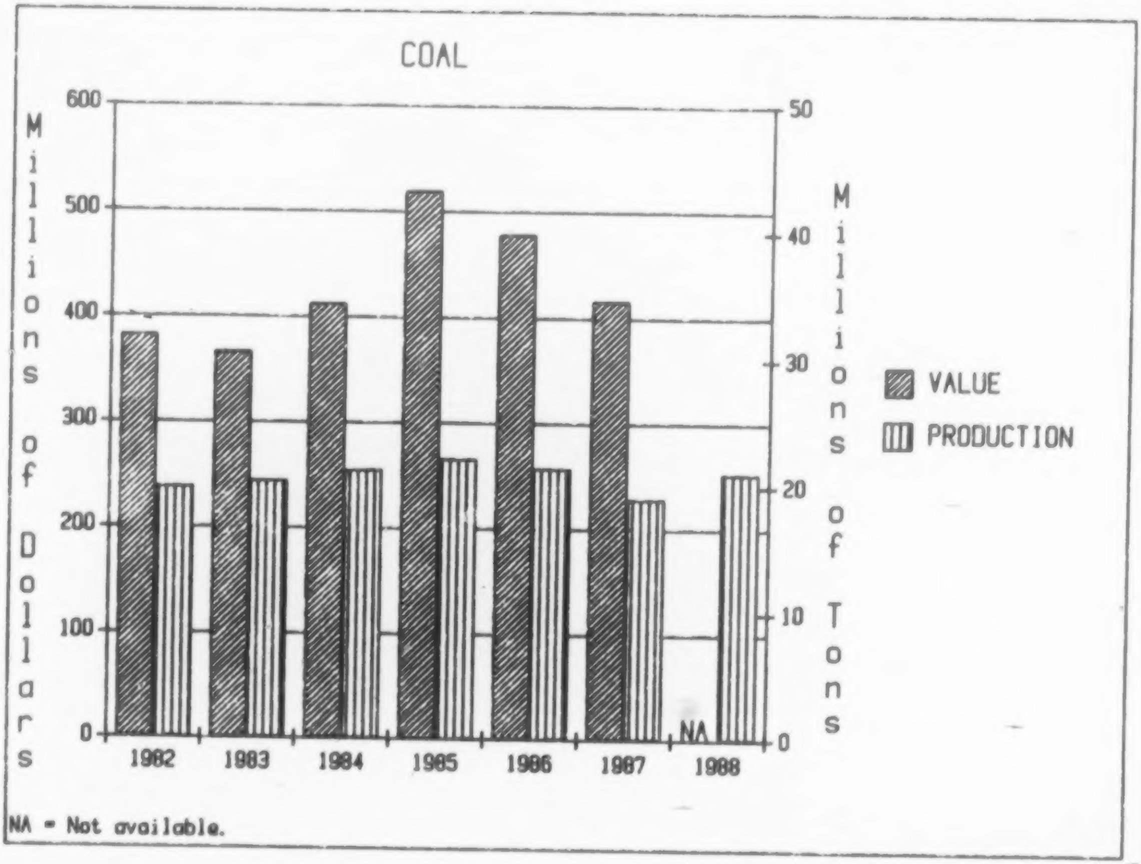
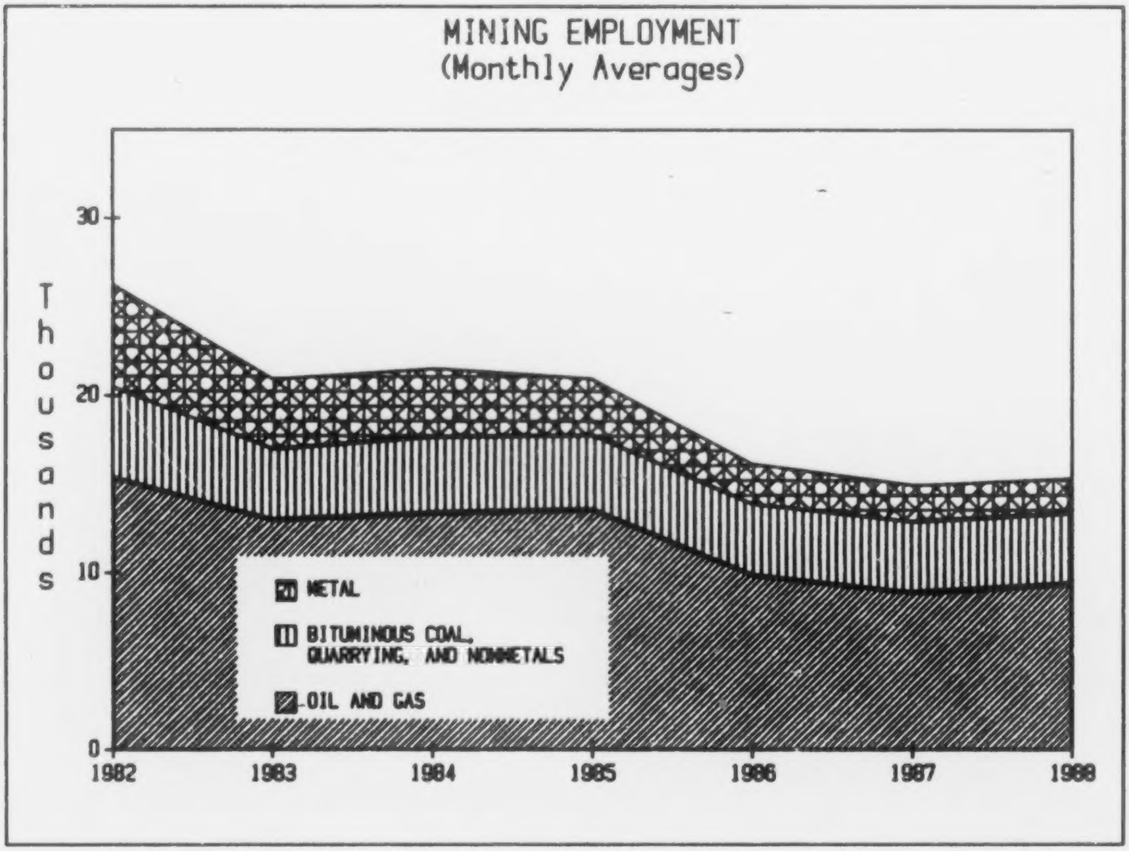
* Detail may not add up to total because of rounding.
p Preliminary.
Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.



NA = Not available.


MINING EMPLOYMENT
(Monthly Averages)
Thousands
30
20
10
0
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
METAL
BITUMINOUS COAL, QUARRYING, AND NONMETALS
OIL AND GAS

CONSTRUCTION

CONSTRUCTION IN NEW MEXICO

	1978	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988[p]	% Change 1987-1988
EMPLOYMENT[1]	35,000	32,100	33,700	36,600	37,500	35,100	32,100	30,200	-5.9
VALUE OF CONTRACTS AWARDED									
Total ($000s)	$986,534	$1,354,225	$2,040,090	$1,795[illegible]06	$1,770,642	$1,594,236	$1,501,698	$1,388,803	-7.5
Residential	479,447	412,456	628,529	743,463	790,136	722,590	612,292	550,955	-10.0
Nonresidential	218,509	488,854	680,023	680,339	596,469	515,246	480,225	465,129	-3.1
Nonbuilding	288,578	452,915	731,538	371,804	384,037	356,400	409,181	372,719	-8.9
BUILDING PERMITS									
Total Value ($000s)[2]	$ na	$ 770,938	$ 952,745	$1,210,109	$1,097,929	$1,031,479	$ 828,578	$ 695,127	-16.1
New Residential Value ($000s)	$519,279	$ 346,374	$ 493,158	$ 683,631	$ 567,041	$ 603,833	$ 548,599	$ 422,709	-22.9
Number of Units Permitted									
Single Family	11,258	5,540	8,081	7,955	7,150	8,122	7,338	5,390	-26.5
Multifamily	4,095	3,060	2,733	8,570	4,640	3,391	1,930	1,075	-44.3
New Nonresidential Value ($000s)	$ na	$ 302,402	$ 320,479	$ 384,896	$ 379,376	$ 242,383	$ 189,841	$ 173,964	-8.4
Number of Permits	na	2,393	2,480	2,591	2,473	2,973	2,319	1,666	-28.2

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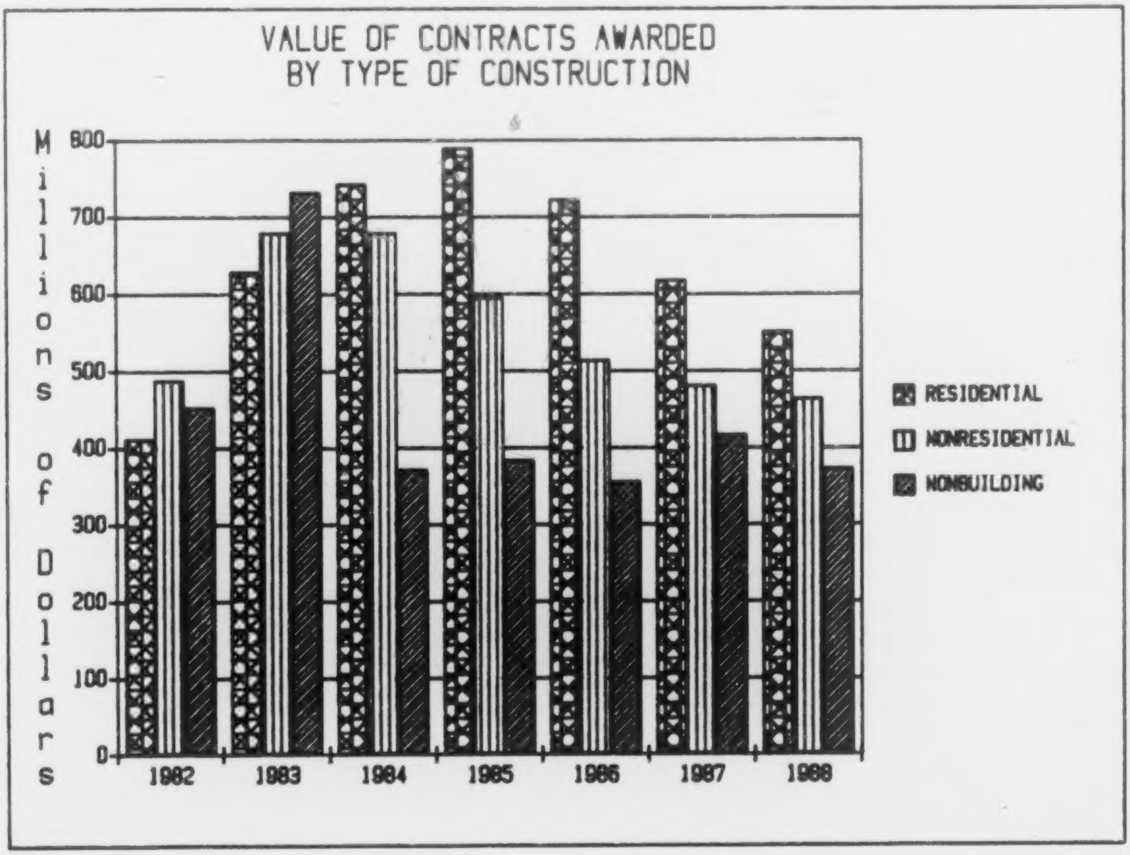
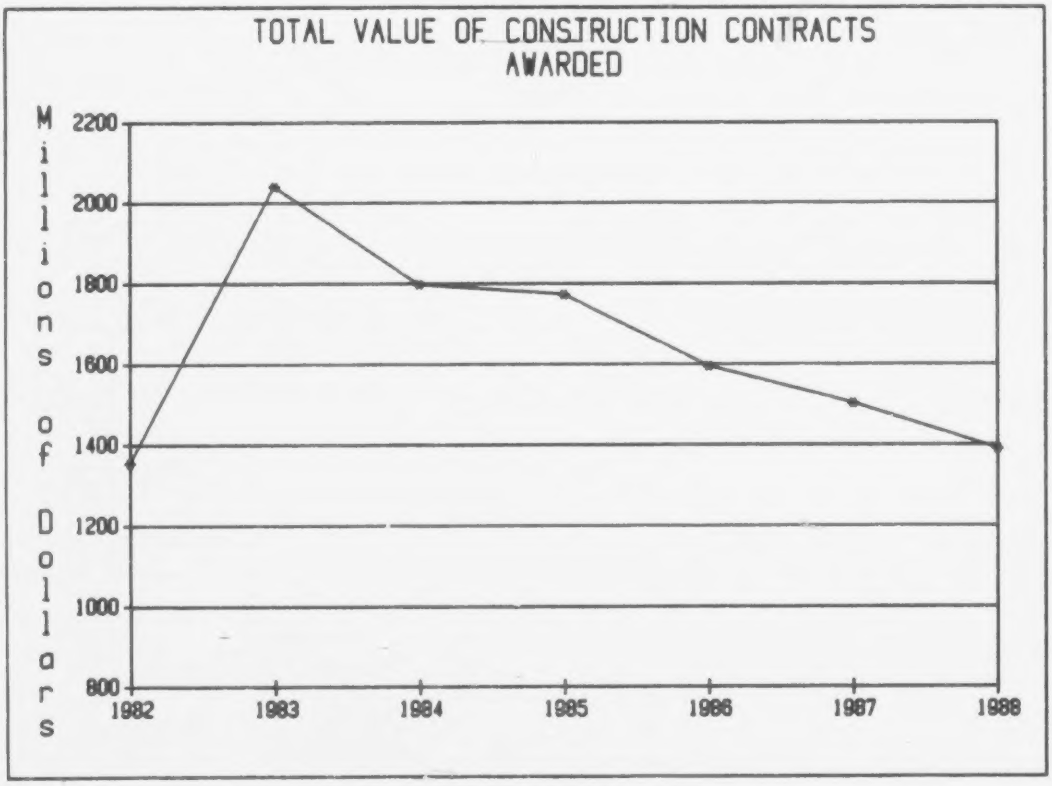
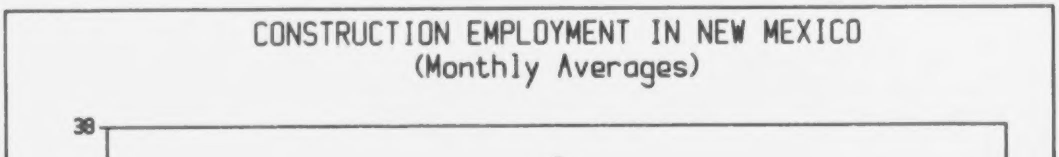
na Not available.
p Preliminary.
1 Monthly averages.
2 Total value includes new residential value, new nonresidential value, and the value of all additions and alterations (not shown separately).

Source: New Mexico Department of Labor; F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Co.; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.




TOTAL VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED
Millions of Dollars
2200
2000
1800
1600
1400
1200
1000
800
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988


CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT IN NEW MEXICO
(Monthly Averages)
Thousands
38
37
36
35
34
33
32
31
30
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988

MANUFACTURING

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN NEW MEXICO*
(Monthly Averages)

	1978	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988[p]	% Change 1987-1988
TOTAL	33,400	34,100	34,400	36,500	37,300	37,400	38,300	39,900	4.2
Average Weekly Hours	39.2	39.2	39.7	39.9	39.8	39.5	39.7	40.5	2.0
Average Weekly Earnings	$187.77	$283.02	$301.72	$318.40	$334.72	$345.63	$346.98	$355.59	2.5
Durable Goods	19,400	21,400	21,900	23,600	24,200	24,500	25,400	26,900	5.9
Lumber & Wood Products	3,200	2,100	2,300	2,600	2,600	2,700	2,600	2,500	-3.8
Electrical Equipment	3,700	4,400	4,900	6,400	5,900[1]	4,800[1]	4,900	5,400	10.2
Transportation Equipment	2,700	4,100	3,900	3,500	4,000	4,100	4,600	5,200	13.0
Other	9,900	10,900	10,700	11,200	11,700	13,000	13,400	13,800	3.0
Average Weekly Hours	39.9	39.6	40.6	40.2	40.2	40.0	40.6	41.3	1.7
Average Weekly Earnings	$205.88	$308.48	$315.46	$328.84	$344.51	$353.20	$361.75	$374.59	3.5
Nondurable Goods	14,000	12,800	12,600	12,900	13,000	12,900	12,900	13,000	0.8
Food & Kindred Products	4,600	3,900	4,000	4,100	4,200	4,200	4,100	3,900	-4.9
Textile & Apparel	3,900	3,000	2,600	2,500	2,400	2,400	2,600	2,700	3.8
Other	5,500	5,900	6,000	6,300	6,500	6,300	6,200	6,400	3.2
Average Weekly Hours	38.1	38.2	37.7	39.3	39.0	38.4	37.7	38.4	1.9
Average Weekly Earnings	$160.02	$229.58	$271.82	$295.93	$314.73	$329.09	$312.53	$307.97	-1.5

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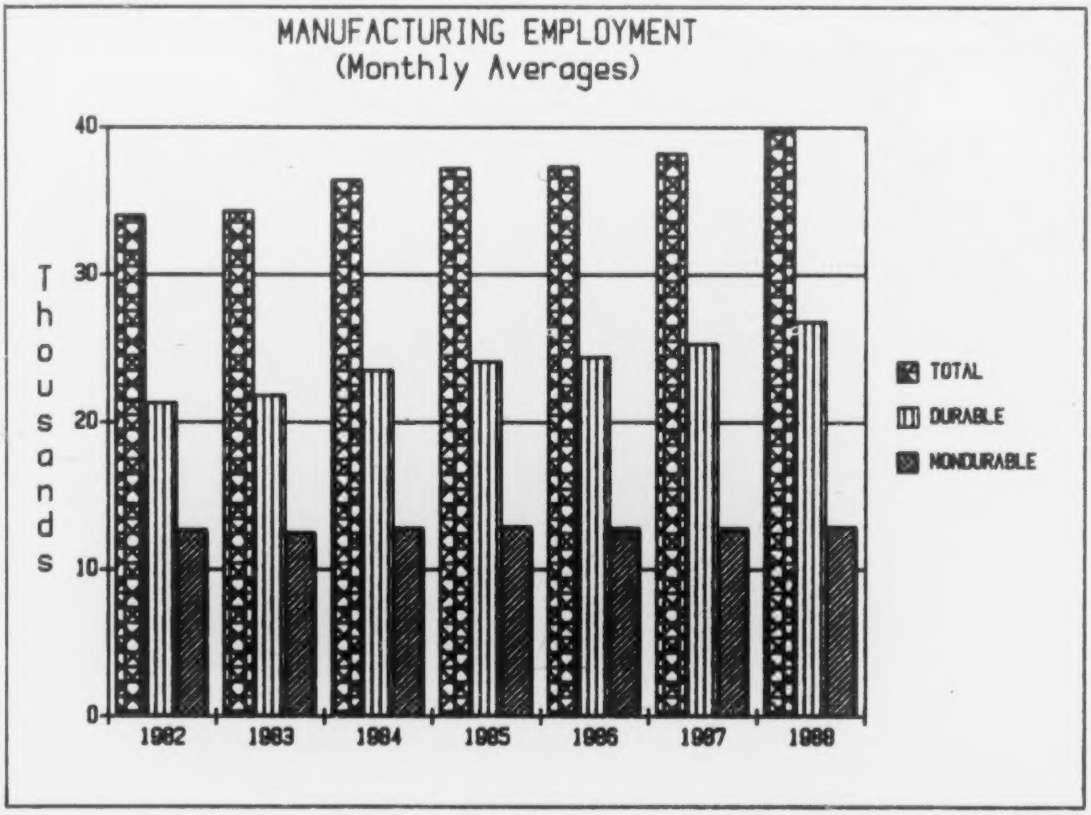
* Detail may not add up to total because of rounding.

p Preliminary.

[1] Declines in the electrical equipment sector are partly due to classification changes that moved a substantial number of workers into another manufacturing group.

Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.



TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND UTILITIES

EMPLOYMENT IN TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND UTILITIES IN NEW MEXICO*
(Monthly Averages)

	1978	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988p	% Change 1987-1988
TOTAL	26,600	29,900	29,500	30,000	30,000	29,400	28,800	28,900	0.3
Rail	3,000	2,500	2,300	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,200	2,100	-4.5
Nonrail	9,100	9,500	9,400	10,100	10,400	10,400	10,700	11,300	5.6
Trucking & Warehousing	5,700	5,700	5,500	6,000	6,200	6,000	6,100	6,600	8.2
Other Transportation	3,400	3,800	3,900	4,100	4,200	4,400	4,600	4,700	2.2
Utilities & Communications	14,500	17,800	17,700	17,400	17,200	16,600	15,900	15,500	-2.5
Communication	6,500	8,000	8,000	7,700	7,400	6,900	6,700	6,600	-1.5
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Utilities	8,000	9,800	9,700	9,700	9,800	9,700	9,200	8,900	-3.3

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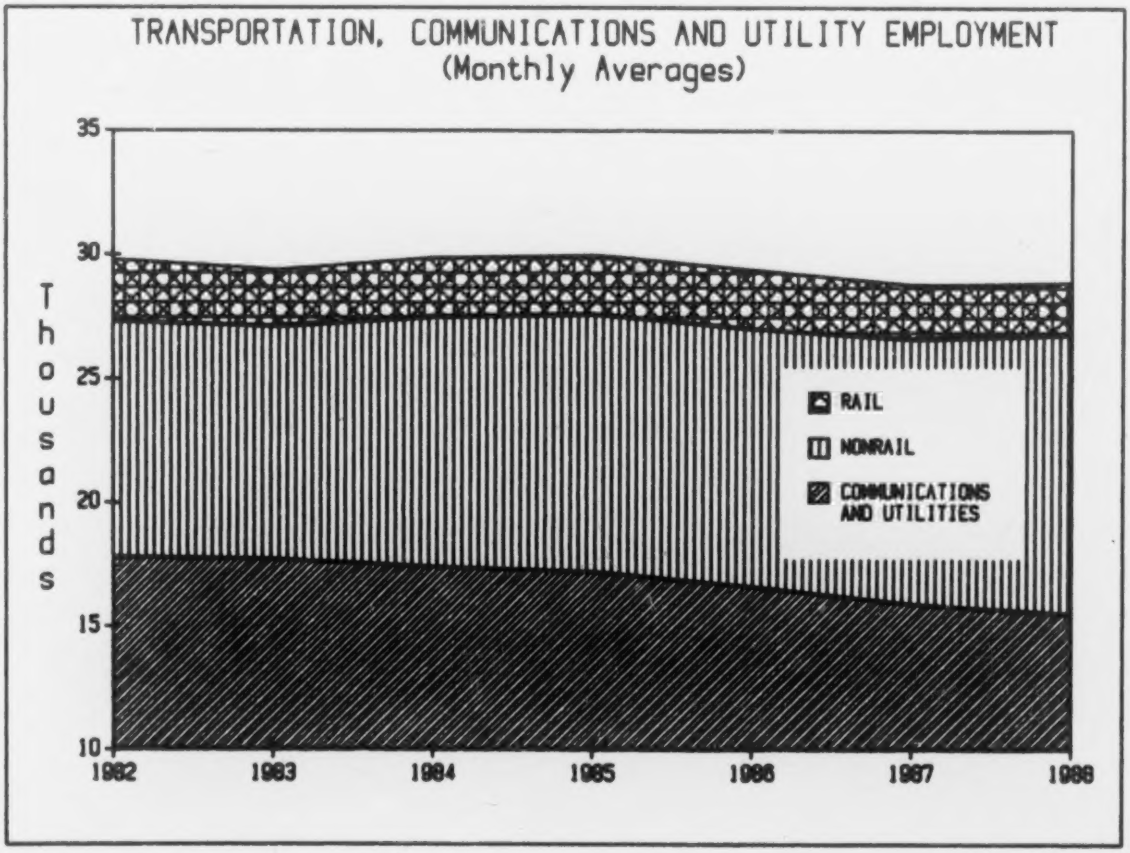
* Detail may not add up to total because of rounding.
p Preliminary.
Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.


TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND UTILITY EMPLOYMENT
(Monthly Averages)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE EMPLOYMENT IN NEW MEXICO*
(Monthly Averages)

	1978	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988p	% Change 1987-1988
TOTAL	101,200	108,300	110,700	117,500	122,600	126,300	127,700	130,400	2.1
Average Weekly Hours[1]	35.8	35.7	35.4	32.2	33.0	32.2	32.7	31.7	-3.1
Average Weekly Earnings[1]	$177.93	$243.47	$249.22	$211.55	$219.45	$217.99	$221.05	$212.71	-3.8
Wholesale	20,100	22,200	21,500	22,400	23,000	22,700	22,800	23,200	1.8
Durable Goods	12,200	13,300	12,600	13,200	13,600	13,400	13,200	13,400	1.5
Nondurable Goods	7,900	8,900	9,000	9,200	9,400	9,300	9,600	9,800	2.1
Average Weekly Hours	na	na	na	41.1	41.7	40.4	39.8	37.1	-6.8
Average Weekly Earnings	$ na	$ na	$ na	$372.78	$377.80	$375.32	$384.87	$352.45	-8.4
Retail	81,100	86,100	89,200	95,100	99,600	103,600	104,900	107,200	2.2
Bldg. Material and Mobile Home	na	na	na	4,400	4,600	4,400	4,300	4,200	-2.3
General Merchandise Stores	10,800	10,800	10,300	10,300	10,900	11,900	12,100	12,300	1.7
Food Stores	10,800	12,400	12,800	14,000	14,500	15,400	14,900	14,800	-0.7
Auto Dealers and Service Stations	13,000	11,800	12,100	12,700	13,000	13,000	13,200	13,700	3.8
Apparel and Accessories	na	na	na	5,200	5,600	5,500	5,600	5,500	-1.8
Furniture and Furnishing	na	na	na	4,100	4,400	4,400	4,300	4,400	2.3
Eating and Drinking Places	25,500	29,500	31,500	33,700	35,400	37,500	38,900	40,400	3.9
Miscellaneous Retail	21,000	21,400	22,600	10,700	11,100	11,600	11,600	11,900	2.6
Average Weekly Hours	na	na	na	30.3	31.3	30.7	31.3	30.6	-2.2
Average Weekly Earnings	$ na	$ na	$ na	$177.56	$187.17	$187.88	$189.05	$185.13	-2.1

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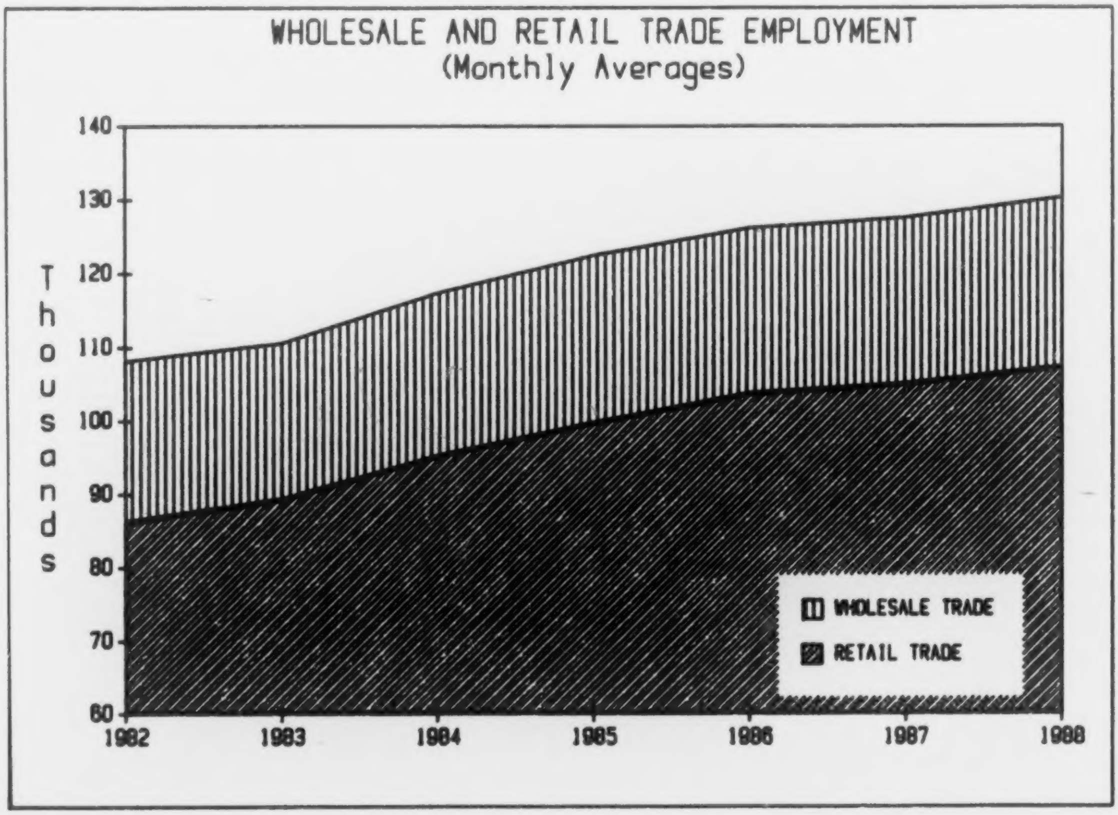
* Detail may not add up to total because of rounding.
p Preliminary.
[1] Sectors combined, excludes eating and drinking establishments through 1983.
Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.



FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE EMPLOYMENT IN NEW MEXICO*
(Monthly Averages)

	1978	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988p	% Change 1987-1988
TOTAL	19,800	21,900	23,200	24,700	25,800	26,600	26,900	27,000	0.4
Banking	6,400	7,700	8,100	8,300	8,300	8,100	8,000	8,000	0.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	5,100	5,400	5,500	5,800	6,100	6,400	6,700	7,100	6.0
Other Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8,300	8,800	9,600	10,700	11,500	12,100	12,300	11,900	-3.3

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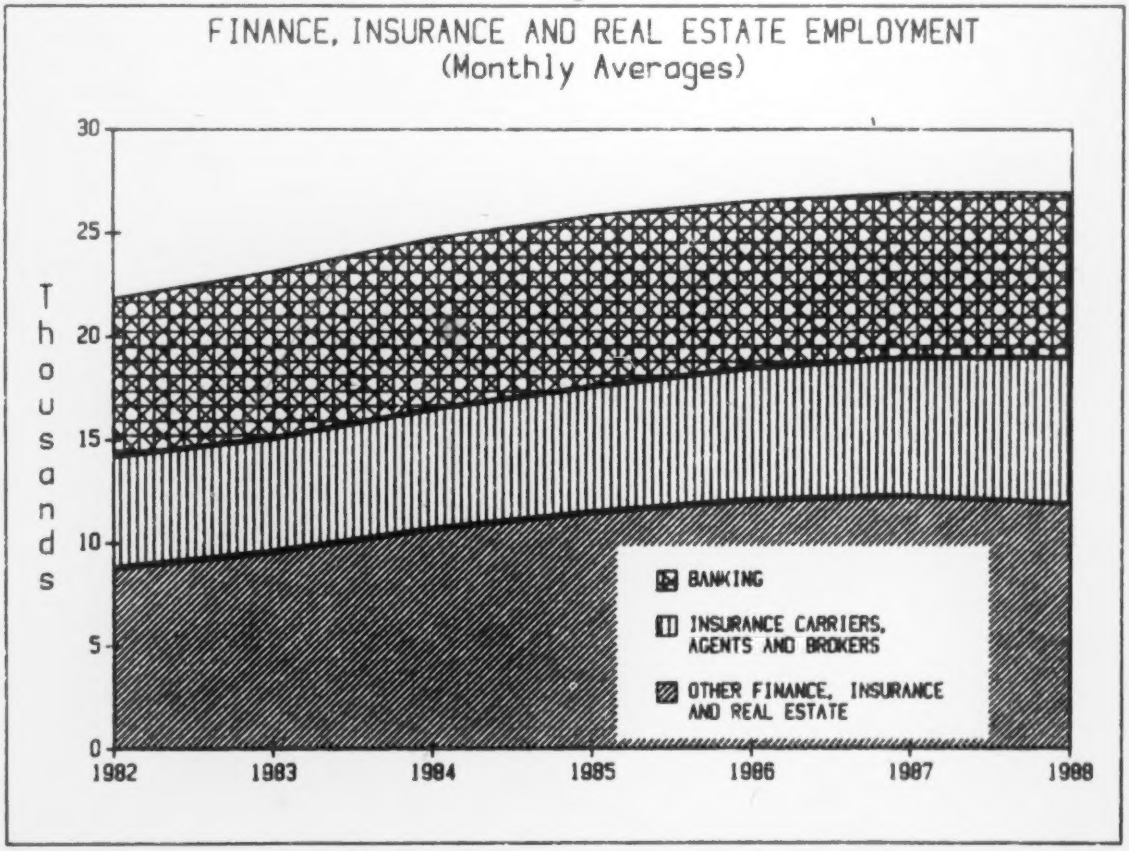
* Detail may not add up to total because of rounding.
p Preliminary.
Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.



FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
($ Millions)

	1978	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988[p]	% Change 1987-1988
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS									
Banks[1]									
Assets	$4,521	$7,115	$8,057	$8,648	$9,182	$9,516	$9,579	$9,816	2.5
Deposits	4,025	6,007	6,935	7,376	7,956	8,196	8,212	8,405	2.4
Gross Loans	2,654	3,816	4,253	5,000	5,466	5,608	5,664	na	na
Savings & Loan Associations									
Assets[2]	$1,934	$2,932	$3,411	$4,043	$4,640	$5,360	$6,043	$5,819[4]	-3.7[5]
Deposits[2]	1,617	2,408	2,742	3,268	3,862	4,326	4,597	4,787[4]	4.2[5]
Mortgage Loans Closed[3]	617	455	980	1,364	1,471	1,820	1,516	1,003[4]	-30.6[5]
MISCELLANEOUS[3]									
Life Insurance Sales	$1,514	$3,354	$4,142	$4,194	$4,630	$4,734	$4,791	na	na
New Business Incorporations	2,590	2,455	2,475	2,878	2,843	2,495	2,433	2,274	na

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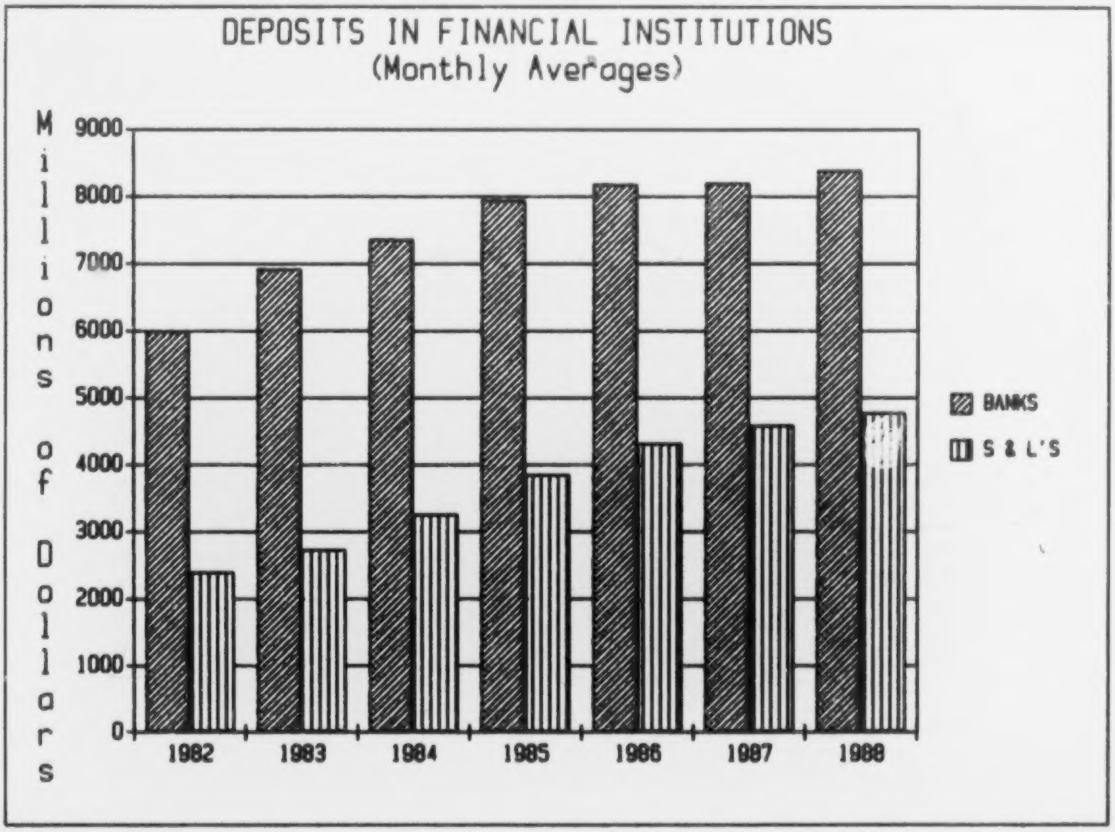
na Not available.
p Preliminary.
[1] Midyear figures.
[2] Monthly averages.
[3] Annual totals.
[4] First eleven (11) months of the year.
[5] Percent change based on 11 months of 1988 compared to 11 months of 1987.
Source: The Federal Reserve Bank; Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas; Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; Life Insurance Fact Book, various issues; and Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.



SERVICES, RECREATION AND TOURISM

EMPLOYMENT IN SERVICES IN NEW MEXICO*
(Monthly Averages)

	1978	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988 p	% Change 1987-1988
TOTAL	87,300	95,500	99,700	106,300	113,200	118,900	123,000	127,900	4.0
Lodging Establishments	9,200	10,200	10,300	10,600	10,900	11,300	11,400	11,400	0.0
Personal	4,500	4,800	5,100	5,600	5,800	5,800	5,900	6,200	5.1
Business	16,500	21,000	22,000	24,400	26,700	28,500	29,800	31,600	6.0
Health	18,200	23,800	25,100	26,000	27,100	29,300	30,400	31,700	4.3
Social	12,800	6,600	6,600	7,000	7,100	6,900	7,200	7,700	6.9
Nonprofit Organizations	5,800	4,800	5,400	5,700	6,300	6,400	6,600	6,600	0.0
Other	20,300	24,200	25,200	27,100	29,300	30,600	31,800	32,800	3.1

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* Detail may not add up to total because of rounding.
p Preliminary.
Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.

INDICATORS OF RECREATION AND TOURISM IN NEW MEXICO

	1978	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988 p	% Change 1987-1988
AVERAGE MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT									
Lodging Establishments	9,200	10,200	10,300	10,600	10,900	11,300	11,400	11,400	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	25,500	29,500	31,500	33,700	35,400	37,500	38,900	40,400	3.9
VISITS TO NATIONAL PARKS & MOUNMENTS									
Annual Total	1,940,550	1,866,398	1,732,645	1,782,910	1,773,459	2,004,642	1,968,414	2,014,994	2.4
Quarterly Total: I	309,570	263,433	243,439	255,016	232,869	368,106	290,611	289,803	-0.3
II	584,590	619,139	530,384	604,526	573,941	608,487	634,307	633,884	-0.1
III	809,440	731,139	712,204	665,661	691,280	748,416	762,509	772,966	1.4
IV	236,950	252,687	246,618	257,707	275,369	279,633	280,987	318,341	13.3

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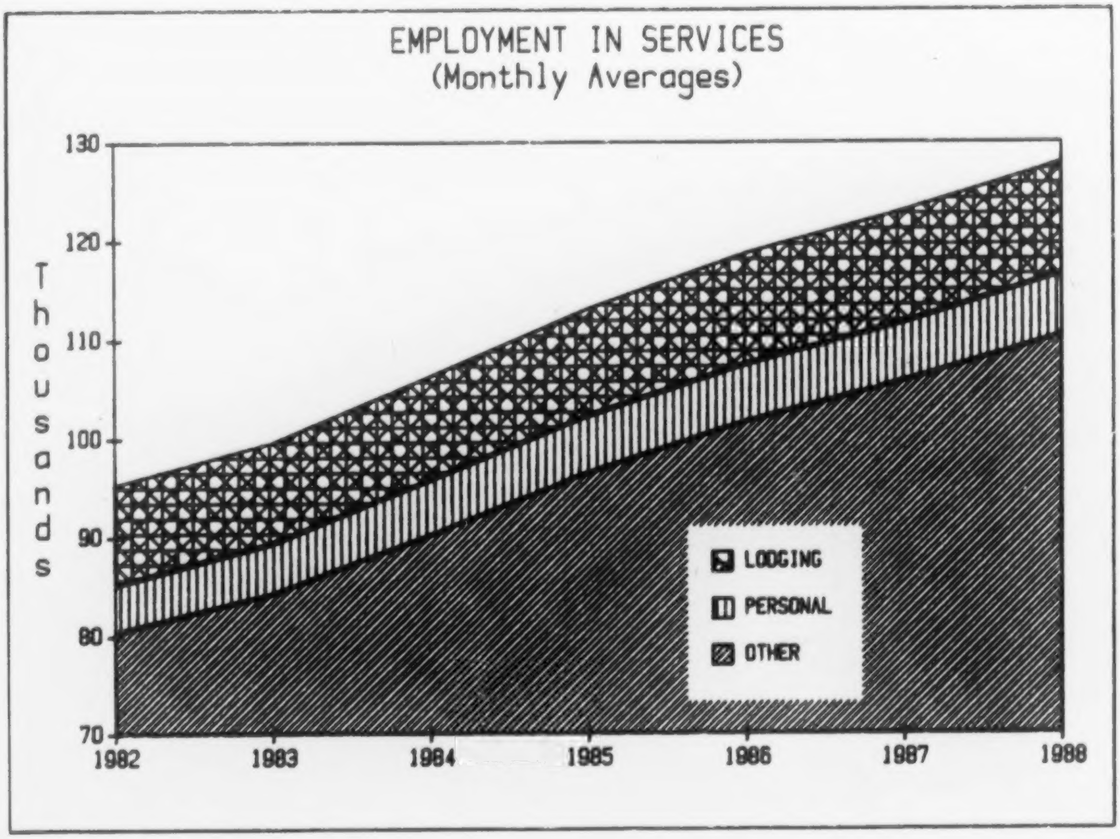
p Preliminary.
Source: New Mexico Department of Labor; U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service; and the New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department, Park and Recreation Division.
Note: Visits to state parks are excluded, since 1988 data are inconsistent with prior years.


EMPLOYMENT IN SERVICES
(Monthly Averages)
Thousands
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
LODGING
PERSONAL
OTHER

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT IN GOVERNMENT IN NEW MEXICO*
(Monthly Averages)

	1978	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988 p	% Change 1987-1988
TOTAL	116,600	125,600	127,200	129,700	132,800	135,900	137,600	140,800	2.3
Federal	29,000	29,200	29,100	29,700	30,100	30,000	30,400	29,900	-1.6
State & Local	87,700	96,300	98,100	100,000	102,800	105,900	107,300	110,900	3.4
State	38,100	43,100	43,600	44,600	46,700	48,300	47,900	48,700	1.7
Local	49,600	53,200	54,500	55,400	56,100	57,600	59,400	62,200	4.7

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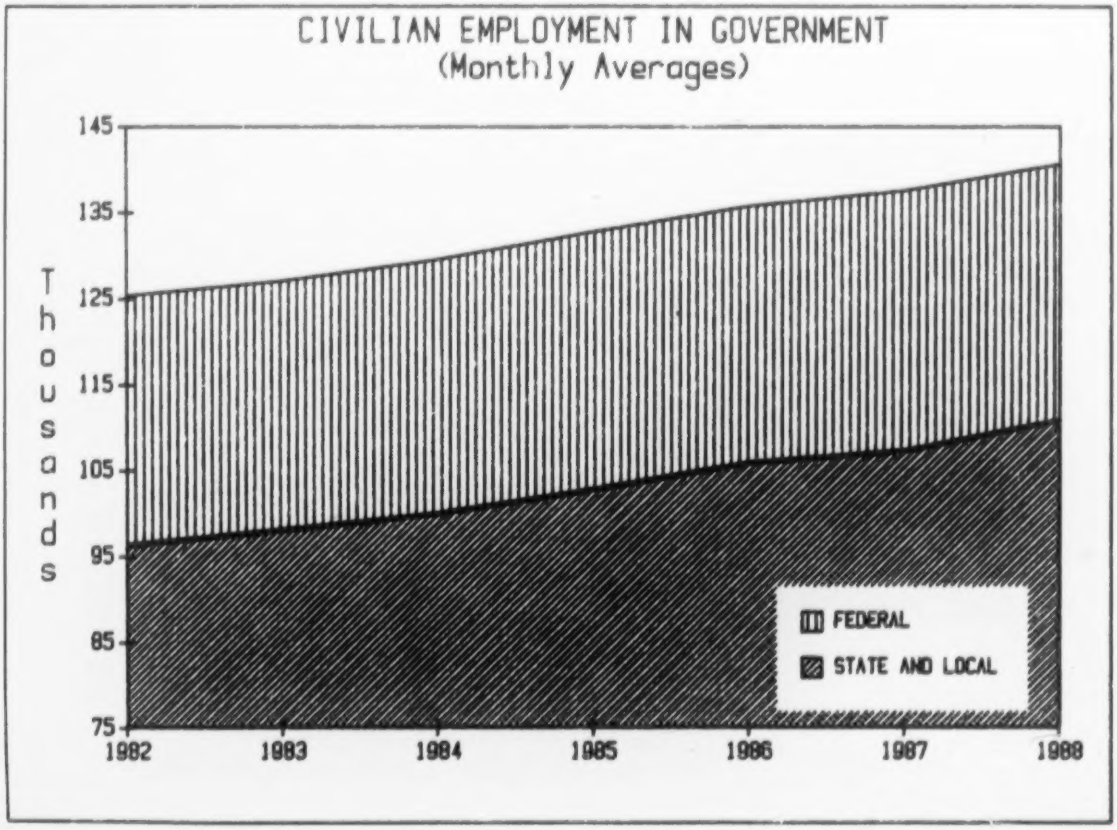
* Detail may not add up to total because of rounding.
p Preliminary.
Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.



Population Outlook for New Mexico: 1985–2010

As of July 1, 1987, New Mexico's population was estimated at 1,500,000. In the year 2000, the population is projected to be 1,864,000. Even at a much slower annual growth rate of 1.29 percent between 2000 and 2010, New Mexico's population will still increase by approximately 257,700 persons, resulting in a total population of 2,121,700.

Compared to the United States as a whole, New Mexico is growing faster. Between 1990 and 2010, the projected growth rate for the United States is 0.61 percent per year. New Mexico, by comparison, will be growing at an average of 1.46 percent per year, a decline from an annual growth rate of 1.76 percent between 1985 and 1990.

The gradual decline of the state's population growth is due to a combination of factors. Demographic and economic events which occur at the national level interact with regional trends. For instance, as a result of the "baby bust" in the 1970s, the national pool of young adults, which represents the largest portion of interstate movers, will decline over the next 15 years. Nationally, the projections for the 20–29 year age group show a decline from 43 million in 1985 to 35 million at the turn of the century. With a dwindling pool of interstate movers, there will be greater competition among the states.

New Mexico's slow economic recovery in the 1980s is expected to continue into the 1990s. This economic slowdown will have important implications on the number of migrants who will be attracted to the state for economic reasons. In general, within the next decade, the role of migration in the state's population growth is projected to decline. As such, New Mexico's population growth will depend largely on natural increase.

Although New Mexico's fertility rates will decline after 1990, the levels will still be higher than that of the nation as a whole. As with the rest of the United States, however, mortality will decline at a modest pace. These trends will continue till the next century. As a consequence, the age structure of New Mexico's population will change very little over the next 25 years. The state will continue to have a younger population than that of the United States.

Specifically, after 1990, the birth rate will decline, resulting in a reduction in the proportion of children in the youngest age groups. In 2010, the proportion of children aged 0–4 years will be about 8 percent as compared to about 10 percent for 1985. At the same time, the proportion of the population in the 65 years and over category will steadily, albeit slowly, increase. Between 1985 and 2010, this age group is projected to grow by 87 percent. In 2010, 13 percent of the state's population will be 65 years or older (compared to 10 percent in 1985). The growth of the elderly population, however, will accelerate after 2010 as the baby boom cohorts reach their retirement age.

These patterns and rates of growth, however, will be uneven across the state. Bernalillo County, for instance, will remain the most populous county. From a population of 464,500 in 1985, this county's population is projected to increase to 647,000 in 2010. The second most populous county is Dona Ana, followed by San Juan, Santa Fe and McKinley. This ranking is expected to be maintained over the next 25 years.

On the other hand, Harding County, with a population of approximately 1,000 in 1985, is projected to lose population to 800 by 2010. Similarly, De Baca, Catron, Mora and Guadalupe are expected to sustain reductions in their populations even as they continue to grow through natural increase. This net loss will be attributable to outmigration, particularly among those in the younger age groups.

Although Bernalillo County will continue to have the largest population, Sandoval County (with an average annual growth rate of 3.1 percent between 1985 and 2010) will be the fastest growing county in the state. The second fastest growing county will be Valencia with a yearly growth rate of 2.31 percent. A significant proportion of the growth rates of both counties which border on Bernalillo County is the result of urban migration. More than 60 percent of Sandoval's growth between 1985 and 2005 can be attributed to migration. Most of this growth, however, is heavily concentrated in the rapidly emerging city of Rio Rancho. Its proximity to Albuquerque and the availability of affordable housing makes Rio Rancho an attractive destination for upwardly mobile migrants. Although Valencia County to the south of Albuquerque has characteristics similar to Sandoval, migration as a source of growth for Valencia becomes less important after 1990; natural increase as a source of growth for Valencia will become more important.

In contrast, the counties of Cibola, Lea, McKinley and San Juan suffered heavy population losses as a result of the 1980s oil bust and the decline of the mining industries. The population attrition due to outmigration from these counties was compensated to a large extent by high rates of natural increase. These counties have relatively young populations who exhibit high fertility patterns and low mortality rates. In fact, the population growth of Lea, San Juan and McKinley counties are almost exclusively the result of natural increase. In the case of Cibola, at least 80 percent of its population increase can be attributed to natural increase.

Although the high fertility rates prevailing in these counties are projected to decline after the year 2000, they will remain higher, on average, than other areas of the state. Consequently, these counties will continue to have a young population age structure. During the next 25 years, at least 10 percent of their populations will be less than five years old. This contrasts with the state, which overall will only have about 8 percent of its population in the ages 0 to 4 years.

At the opposite end of this trend is Sierra County. This county is projected to have 43 percent of its population in the 65 years and over age group. This older age structure leads to a natural "decrease" in Sierra's population; the number of deaths are greater than the number of births. However, because of positive net migration, this county will continue to grow until the year 2000. After 2000, Sierra's population is projected to decline as inmigration to this county decreases.

Other counties will also have significant proportions of their populations in the 65 years and older age group in the next 25 years. These are De Baca (24 percent), Los Alamos (23 percent), Luna (23 percent), and Quay (20 percent). The rest of the counties will only have between 10 and 20 percent of their populations in this oldest age category.

In general, the aging population of New Mexico will have ramifications for the state's economic and social policies. For instance, an older population, with their attributes of responsibility and experience, may contribute to the maintenance of a stable and conservative economy. A relative lack of younger people entering the labor force may be a detriment, if the policy goal is an expanding economy.

Moreover, poverty rates tend to increase sharply with older age groups. This is partly due to the substantial reductions in income as a result of retirement and also because of the increased likelihood of major expenditures for health care. As the population ages, chronic health conditions become more prevalent. This may necessitate increases in public assistance for social services and health care.

Ironically, in spite of this aging trend, the state will still be faced with the prospect of providing for the needs of a young population. This will be particularly evident in counties where there are heavy concentrations of Native Americans and Hispanics. Increases in health and medical facilities geared toward maternal and child care will be required for those counties with a young population. More schools, teachers and day care facilities will be needed to meet the needs of counties whose fertility remains high.

The state is also faced with the problem of rural outmigration and urban inmigration. Trends in the population projections support the association that the "big get bigger" while the "small get smaller." Such factors are the result of the urbanization of rural outliers which are adjacent to large population centers. This trend is especially affected by improvements in transportation which serve to cut the commuting time to urban centers. This, in turn, lends to the socio-economic stratification of the state. Rural areas continue to be impoverished and their smaller populations become less competitive with the larger and more economically vital urban centers. The above factors, as such, will continue to pose the greatest challenges to our state.

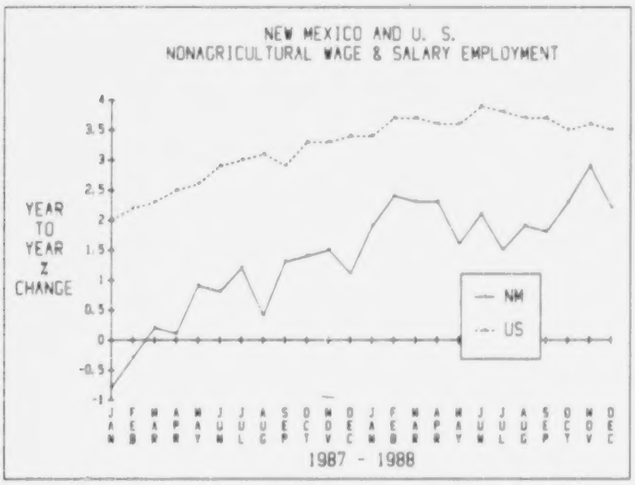
Adelamar Alcantara
Demographer

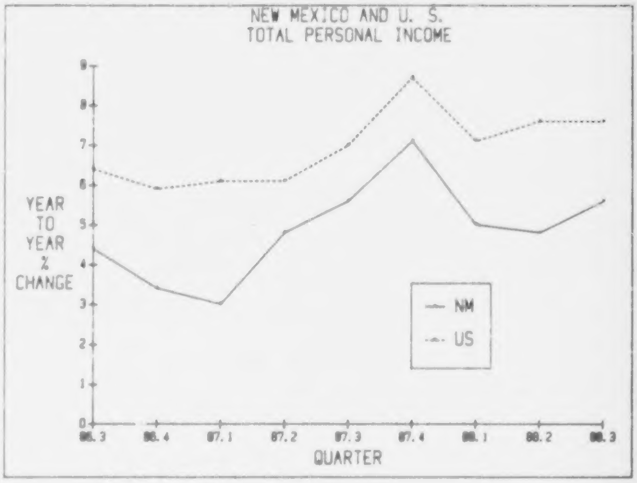
NEW MEXICO POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY COUNTY

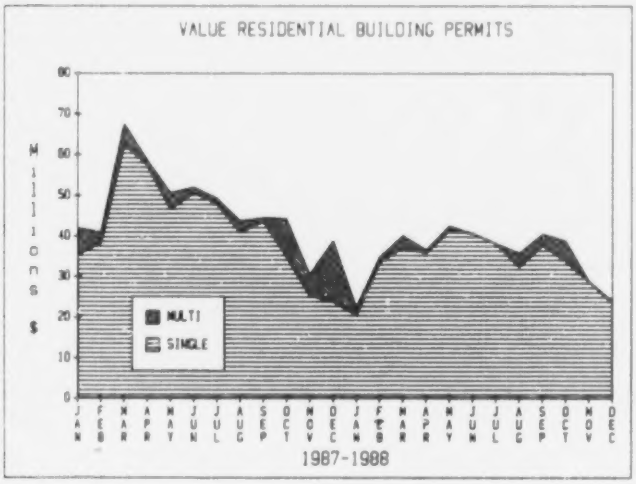
	Year					
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
New Mexico	**1,451,700**	**1,585,200**	**1,727,600**	**1,864,000**	**1,997,300**	**2,121,700**
Bernalillo	464,500	508,300	547,200	581,800	615,400	647,000
Catron	2,700	2,900	3,000	3,200	3,300	3,400
Chaves	56,100	58,200	61,800	65,100	68,400	71,400
Cibola	23,500	20,700	23,000	25,500	28,000	30,300
Colfax	14,200	14,700	15,500	16,200	16,900	17,600
Curry	43,000	45,000	46,500	47,300	48,500	49,700
De Baca	2,400	2,400	2,300	2,200	2,100	2,100
Dona Ana	118,700	140,300	159,600	178,500	195,600	210,300
Eddy	51,900	52,000	55,800	59,400	62,800	66,300
Grant	27,100	28,000	28,300	30,000	31,500	33,400
Guadalupe	4,400	4,500	4,500	4,600	4,700	4,700
Harding	1,000	1,000	800	800	800	800
Hidalgo	6,300	6,800	7,100	7,500	8,000	8,500
Lea	64,800	66,000	71,200	77,400	84,100	91,000
Lincoln	13,900	14,000	15,300	16,600	17,800	19,100
Los Alamos	18,000	18,600	19,100	19,600	19,700	19,500
Luna	17,600	19,700	21,400	22,400	23,200	23,800
McKinley	64,200	72,000	80,900	90,100	99,200	109,000
Mora	4,600	4,600	4,500	4,400	4,200	4,100
Otero	50,000	55,500	60,300	64,900	69,100	73,200
Quay	11,800	11,700	11,600	11,600	11,700	11,800
Rio Arriba	32,800	36,100	39,700	43,400	47,000	50,600
Roosevelt	16,600	17,000	17,100	17,400	17,800	18,400
Sandoval	47,500	60,800	72,800	84,500	95,500	103,000
San Juan	91,500	98,000	110,900	123,800	138,400	153,100
San Miguel	25,000	27,000	29,200	31,100	33,000	34,800
Santa Fe	84,200	94,600	102,100	108,900	114,900	119,800
Sierra	9,300	10,000	10,400	10,500	10,400	10,300
Socorro	14,300	16,000	18,000	20,000	21,900	23,800
Taos	22,000	23,100	25,200	27,100	29,000	31,000
Torrance	8,900	9,700	10,600	11,400	12,200	13,000
Union	5,000	5,000	5,100	5,100	5,000	5,100
Valencia	34,600	41,200	46,500	51,700	56,800	61,600

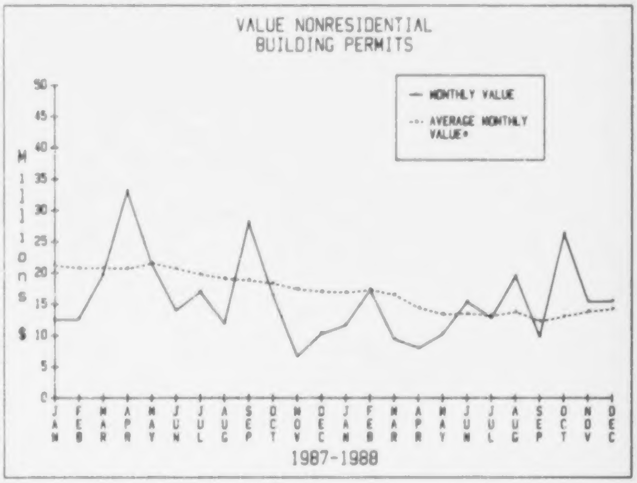
Source: Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of New Mexico.

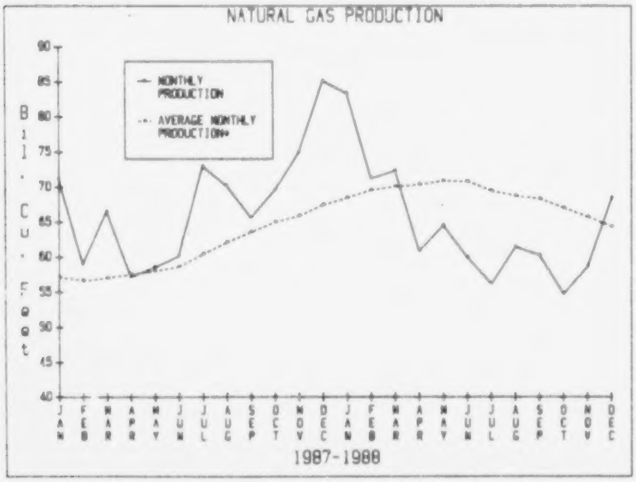
ECONOMIC TRENDS IN NEW MEXICO

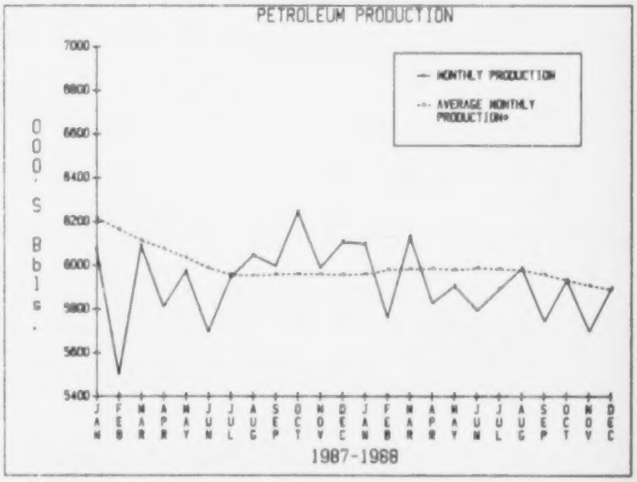












U.S. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/ QTR DATA
Consumer price index				
All urban consumers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Dec 88	120.5	4.4	120.3
Food and beverages	Dec 88	120.6	5.1	120.2
Housing	Dec 88	120.2	4.0	119.9
Apparel and upkeep	Dec 88	118.0	4.7	119.9
Transportation	Dec 88	110.8	3.0	110.7
Medical care	Dec 88	142.3	6.9	141.8
Entertainment	Dec 88	122.8	4.6	122.2
Other goods and services	Dec 88	141.3	7.0	141.0
Revised series, wage earners and clerical workers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Dec 88	119.2	4.4	119.0
Gross national product* ($Bil. constant)	Q4 88	4029.2	2.7	4009.4
Prime interest rate** (% per annum)	Dec 88	10.5	20.0	10.5
Mortgage interest rate*** (% per annum)	Dec 88	9.4	2.6	9.4
3 month treasury bill# (% per annum)	Dec 88	8.1	39.5	7.7
Industrial production## (1977=100)	Dec 88	140.2	4.7	139.8
Manufacturers new orders## ($Bil.)	Nov 88	227.9	8.9	227.1

NEW MEXICO AND U.S. COMPARISONS

		NEW MEXICO			UNITED STATES		
	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA
Employment (000)	Dec 88	637.0	1.4	643.8	115,978	2.0	116,314
Unemployment rate (%)	Dec 88	6.4	-20.0	6.4	5.0	-7.4	5.2
Nonagricultural employment (000)	Dec 88	549.6	2.2	553.2	108,487	3.5	108,313
Personal income### ($Mil.)	Q3 88	18,941	5.6	18,581	4,074,838	7.6	4,003,546
Housing units permitted							
Single	Dec 88	312	0.6	373	64,414	5.5	73,286
Multi	Dec 88	16	-96.5	5	37,788	15.7	37,388

Note: Selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* 1982 dollars at seasonally adjusted annual rates.
** Closing rate for month.
*** Effective rate (in the primary market) on conventional mortgages, reflecting fees and charges as well as contract rate and assumed, on the average, repayment at end of 10 years.
# Rate on new issues within period; bank discount basis.
## Monthly data seasonally adjusted.
### Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
Sources: U. S. Department of Labor, News: CPI data;
New Mexico Department of Labor and U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: employment and unemployment data.
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: income data;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: construction data.
U. S. Council of Economic Advisors, Economic Indicators: all other data.

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT			PREVIOUS
	MO/QTR	DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	MO/QTR DATA
1. GENERAL				
Civilian labor force* (000)	Dec 88	680.3	-0.4	687.7
Total employment* (000)	Dec 88	637.0	1.4	643.8
Unemployment* (000)	Dec 88	43.3	-20.4	44.0
Unemployment rate (%)	Dec 88	6.4	-20.0	6.4
Weekly new unemployment insurance claims	Dec 88	1295.0	-7.6	1257.0
Nonagricultural wage/salary employment**(000)	Dec 88	549.6	2.2	553.2
Personal income*** ($ mil.)	Q3 88	18941.0	5.6	18581.0
New business incorporations	Sep 88	213.0	3.4	209.0
Business failure liabilities ($ 000)	Nov 88	11565.0	601.8	168266.0
2. AGRICULTURAL RECEIPTS				
Livestock and products ($ mil.)	Nov 88	140.3	56.6	148.0
Crops ($ mil.)	Nov 88	45.2	8.9	35.0
Total ($ mil.)	Nov 88	185.5	41.5	183.0
3. MINING				
Employment** (000)	Dec 88	15.6	-1.3	15.4
Average hourly earnings ($)	Dec 88	12.48	7.7	12.31
Petroleum production (000 bbls.)	Dec 88	5894.5	-3.5	5697.2
Natural gas production (bil. cu. ft.)	Dec 88	68.4	-19.6	58.6
Coal production (000 short tons)	Dec 88	1675.0	1.1	1583.0
Oil well completions&	Dec 88	35.0	-20.5	33.0
Gas well completions&	Dec 88	35.0	66.7	15.0
Total footage drilled&& (000)	Dec 88	372.4	-14.9	358.2
Oil sales ($ mil.)	Nov 88	64.6	-35.0	70.3
Gas sales ($ mil.)	Nov 88	79.5	-26.3	73.6
4. CONSTRUCTION				
Employment** (000)	Dec 88	29.7	-6.0	30.7
Average hourly earnings ($)	Dec 88	11.46	9.1	11.10
Residential units permitted	Dec 88	328.0	-57.3	378.0
Residential building permits ($ mil.)	Dec 88	24.1	-38.2	28.9
Nonresidential building permits ($ mil.)	Dec 88	15.4	51.0	15.3
Residential construction contracts ($ mil.)	Dec 88	39.4	-5.7	34.9
Nonresidential construction contracts ($mil.)	Dec 88	15.8	-18.6	25.6
Nonbuilding construction contracts ($ mil.)	Dec 88	14.1	-43.6	19.6
5. TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES				
Employment** (000)	Dec 88	28.9	-2.4	29.0
Average hourly earnings## ($)	Dec 88	13.60	2.6	13.69
6. MANUFACTURING				
Employment** (000)	Dec 88	40.4	3.3	40.5
Average hourly earnings ($)	Dec 88	8.88	0.9	8.87
Electric & electronic equipment employment** (000)	Dec 88	5.6	7.7	5.6
Transportation equipment employment** (000)	Dec 88	5.4	10.2	5.4
Food & kindred products employment** (000)	Dec 88	3.9	0.0	4.0
Textile & apparel employment** (000)	Dec 88	2.6	0.0	2.7
Lumber & wood products employment** (000)	Dec 88	2.4	-7.7	2.4

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS (continued)

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA
7. TRADE				
Wholesale employment** (000)	Dec 88	23.4	1.3	23.4
Retail employment** (000)	Dec 88	112.2	4.3	110.6
Average hourly earnings ($)	Dec 88	6.63	-3.2	6.59
8. FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE				
Employment** (000)	Dec 88	27.4	2.2	27.1
Bank average hourly earnings ($)	Dec 88	6.40	6.7	6.40
Bank total assets ($ mil.)	Q4 87	9762.9	-1.1	9430.4
Bank total deposits ($ mil.)	Q4 87	8374.6	-1.7	8092.7
Bank gross loans ($ mil.)	Q3 87	5671.0	2.4	5663.6
S & L total assets ($ mil.)	Nov 88	5480.0	-10.0	5589.0
S & L total deposits ($ mil.)	Nov 88	4678.0	1.2	4686.0
S & L new mortgage loans closed&&& ($ mil.)	Nov 88	72.0	-10.0	79.0
9. SERVICES AND TOURISM				
Total service employment** (000)	Dec 88	129.4	3.8	127.9
Lodging employment** (000)	Dec 88	11.2	0.0	11.3
Eating & drinking places employment** (000)	Dec 88	41.4	6.2	41.6
Visits to state parks (000)	Dec 88	111.3	-13.9	212.2
Visits to national parks/monuments (000)	Dec 88	77.5	30.7	88.0
Passenger traffic at Albuquerque airport@ (000)	Dec 88	360.9	8.0	353.6
Lodgers tax receipts### ($ 000)	Q3 88	3028.2	16.0	2285.1
Lodging occupancy rates (%)	Dec 88	45.8	2.5	54.8
10. GOVERNMENT				
Total government employment** (000)	Dec 88	142.6	2.1	148.6
Federal employment** (000)	Dec 88	29.6	0.0	29.7
State employment** @@ (000)	Dec 88	49.8	1.4	50.6
Local employment** (000)	Dec 88	63.2	3.6	68.3
Total general fund revenues@@@ ($ mil.)	Nov 88	147.5	8.5	128.8

Note: selected data items subject to revision.

N	Not available.
*	Number of persons by place of residence.
**	Number of jobs by place of work.
***	Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
&	These include wells that are in the following categories: new drillings, deepened, plugged back, reentry and additional zone.
&&	Oil and gas combined.
&&&	New mortgage loans closed equals the previously carried item "Total loans closed" plus a relatively insignificant additional loan category.
#	For example, in the report that contained June 1985 figures this would be the percent change in the average of July 1983 to June 1984 data versus the average of July 1984 to June 1985 data.
##	Communications and utilities only.
###	A portion of the increase in lodgers tax receipts is attributable to an increase in the rate levied by the City of Santa Fe. The rate increased from 3 to 4 percent as of July 1, 1987.
@	Passenger traffic includes enplanements and deplanements.
@@	This figure includes full and part time employment at Los Alamos National Laboratories (LANL). Full time employment alone at LANL is 7,955 as of August 1986 according to U. S. Dept. of Energy, Public Affairs.
@@@	Includes recurring and non-recurring revenues.

Sources: New Mexico Department of Labor: Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10;
Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.: Section 1;
U. S. Dept of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: Section 1;
USDA Statistical Reporting Service: Section 2;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Oil and Gas Conservation Division: Section 3;
New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Dept., Oil and Gas Accounting Division: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Section 4;
F. W. Dodge Company (a division of McGraw Hill, Inc.): Section 4;
U. S. Federal Reserve: Section 8;
Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas: Section 8;
New Mexico Regulation and Licensing Dept., Financial Institutions Division: Section 8;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Park and Recreation Division: Section 9;
U. S. National Park Service: Section 9;
City of Albuquerque, Albuquerque International Airport: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration, Local Government Division: Section 9;
Pannell, Kerr and Forster: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration: Section 10.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES

GROSS RECEIPTS# FROM RETAIL TRADE##
TOP 20 CITIES
($000)

	CURRENT 3 MONTH AVERAGE* OCT-DEC	% CHANGE AVERAGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS 3 MONTH AVERAGE* JUL-SEP
Alamogordo	$ 14,908	3.4	$ 14,511
Albuquerque	238,479	5.6	250,079
Artesia	4,681	-0.9	4,998
Carlsbad	11,512	3.8	12,606
Clovis	17,570	11.0	18,333
Deming	5,536	7.7	5,813
Espanola	6,868	-3.2	7,745
Farmington	29,473	8.1	28,902
Gallup	22,186	0.4	25,208
Hobbs	16,357	1.4	17,806
Las Cruces	35,552	3.3	37,415
Las Vegas	5,866	-5.9	6,425
Los Alamos	6,361	12.5	7,082
Portales	5,236	7.7	5,100
Rio Rancho	5,921	29.1	6,457
Roswell	18,533	2.8	19,453
Ruidoso	4,903	-5.4	7,319
Santa Fe	53,004	5.7	61,518
Silver City	7,995	-5.1	8,852
Taos	8,018	10.4	9,787
State total	661,101	4.7	731,919

# Gross receipts reported are for gross receipts tax purposes, which do not include all the receipts of all firms.
## Estimates for May, 1987 based on incomplete data.
* Averages are used to smooth out fluctuations in the data, which are not caused by changes in economic conditions.
Note: Rio Rancho now replaces Grants in the top 20 cities.

Source: New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department.

NEW MEXICO CONSTRUCTION
SELECTED CITIES

	NUMBER OF BUILDING UNITS OR PERMITS *				VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ($000)			
			CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH DEC.				CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH DEC.	
	DEC. 1988	DEC. 1987	1988	1987	DEC. 1988	DEC. 1987	1988	1987
NEW RESIDENTIAL**								
Alamogordo	8	4	97	246	$ 506	$ 257	$ 5,600	$ 10,396
Albuquerque	129	478	2,129	3,410	9,347	20,622	148,391	209,377
Carlsbad	1	5	31	82	88	200	1,888	4,553
Clovis	0	2	30	96	0	194	2,431	6,000
Farmington	1	5	31	76	55	208	1,996	4,071
Hobbs	1	1	7	26	116	70	999	1,524
Las Cruces	20	37	530	678	1,123	1,994	26,355	29,790
Los Alamos	1	1	22	61	215	102	2,762	8,310
Rio Rancho***	43	54	929	888	2,084	2,702	41,154	47,558
Roswell	6	3	66	185	538	195	4,885	8,057
Ruidoso	0	0	45	67	0	0	3,231	4,286
Santa Fe	30	97	756	567	2,439	5,574	36,563	30,663
NEW NONRESIDENTIAL								
Alamogordo	4	0	62	49	221	0	3,696	2,353
Albuquerque	3	2	53	37	10,609	3,800	71,945	64,427
Carlsbad	2	0	62	59	53	0	724	715
Clovis	0	5	20	28	0	197	5,667	2,470
Farmington	1	1	15	27	183	86	2,355	2,629
Hobbs	2	0	5	8	107	0	479	565
Las Cruces	2	7	161	147	165	969	11,122	10,873
Los Alamos	0	2	15	19	0	1	299	1,137
Rio Rancho***	1	1	16	37	223	87	6,971	9,179
Roswell	1	3	70	96	1,085	365	2,750	2,758
Ruidoso	1	0	12	3	2	0	97	500
Santa Fe	6	6	49	62	574	1,077	7,050	11,170

Note: Top twelve cities chosen on basis of residential construction activity during the period 1982 through 1984.
* Residential data shows the number of permitted units, while nonresidential data shows the number of permits.
** Residential data includes both single and multi family units.
*** City of Rio Rancho reported Rio Rancho data.

Sources: City of Rio Rancho: Rio Rancho only;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: all others.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES (continued)

ESTIMATED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
(000)

	NEW MEXICO			ALBUQUERQUE MSA*			LAS CRUCES MSA**			SANTA FE MSA***		
	DEC. p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	NOV. r	DEC. p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	NOV. r	DEC. p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	NOV. r	DEC. p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	NOV. r
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	680.3	-0.4	687.7	262.9	-0.2	263.2	54.7	1.7	57.2	64.6	-1.4	66.2
Employment@	637.0	1.4	643.8	250.3	1.0	250.0	51.4	2.6	53.8	61.9	0.0	63.4
Unemployment	43.3	-20.4	44.0	12.6	-19.2	13.3	3.3	-8.3	3.3	2.7	-22.9	2.8
Unemployment rate (%)	6.4	-20.0	6.4	4.8	-18.6	5.0	6.0	-10.4	5.8	4.2	-22.2	4.2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	549.6	2.2	553.2	239.2	1.6	238.9	41.7	3.5	42.1	55.3	1.3	55.8
Mining	15.6	-1.3	15.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Contract construction	29.7	-6.0	30.7	14.9	-6.3	15.1	2.1	10.5	2.1	2.5	-7.4	2.6
Manufacturing	40.4	3.3	40.5	20.3	0.5	20.3	3.7	-5.1	3.9	1.7	6.3	1.7
Durable goods	27.3	4.2	27.3	14.6	0.0	14.6	1.6	-5.9	1.6	1.1	10.0	1.1
Nondurable goods	13.1	1.6	13.2	5.7	1.8	5.7	2.1	-4.5	2.3	0.6	0.0	0.6
Transportation & public utilities	28.9	-2.4	29.0	12.7	0.8	12.6	1.4	0.0	1.4	1.2	0.0	1.1
Trade	135.6	3.7	134.0	63.0	3.1	61.9	9.2	5.7	9.1	11.2	4.7	11.0
Wholesale	23.4	1.3	23.4	14.4	0.0	14.4	1.0	11.1	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.9
Retail	112.2	4.3	110.6	48.6	4.1	47.5	8.2	5.1	8.2	10.4	6.1	10.2
Finance, insurance, & real estate	27.4	2.2	27.1	15.1	1.3	15.0	1.8	5.9	1.8	1.9	-5.0	1.9
Services	129.4	3.8	127.9	66.3	1.8	65.9	6.8	6.3	6.6	14.5	1.4	14.5
Government	142.6	2.1	148.6	46.8	2.6	48.0	16.8	2.4	17.2	22.3	1.4	22.9
Federal	29.6	0.0	29.7	13.1	0.8	13.1	4.2	-2.3	4.3	1.6	6.7	1.6
State	49.8	1.4	50.6	12.3	0.8	13.0	7.0	4.5	7.0	16.5	0.6	16.5
Local	63.2	3.6	68.3	21.4	4.9	21.9	5.6	3.7	5.9	4.2	2.4	4.8

N Not available, less than 50 jobs.
P Preliminary.
R Revised.

* Bernalillo County.
** Dona Ana County.
*** Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties.
@ Includes labor disputes.

Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.

Countdown to 1990 Census Escalates

In just over a year from now, over 300,000 individuals will join forces to perform this country's largest peacetime activity. Americans from every city, township, military base and reservation will take an active role in reshaping the face of America. The Constitution requires that the number of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives be determined by enumerating the entire country every ten years. April 1, 1990 marks the 200th year of census taking. What most people don't realize is that the groundwork for the 1990 Census is well underway.

The Census Bureau began formal planning for the 1990 Census in October of 1983. The Bureau formed advisory committees comprised of minority organizations, tribal governments, planners, educators, business leaders, state and local officials, federal agencies and private organizations. Consultations with these groups led up to three test censuses and a dress rehearsal during which the methodology was tested. Since 1984, Congress has held hearings to update and revise the questionnaire's subject content. To generate participation from local communities, the Bureau held a series of public meetings nationwide on census procedures and the questionnaire content.

Now that the questionnaire has been approved by Congress, the Census Bureau will spend nearly a year printing 100 million questionnaires. In 449 field offices, census takers will count some 250 million people and 106 million housing units.

To ensure a most accurate census for 1990, the Bureau has made significant advancements in the field of automation. Computer software was tested during dress rehearsals in St. Louis, Missouri, East Central Missouri and eastern Washington state. Automation technicians are now installing mini computers in District Offices all over the country.

The Census Bureau opened New Mexico's Master District Office in Albuquerque in January to conduct pre-census operations. Later this year offices will open in Las Cruces and Santa Fe. At peak those offices will employ 500 or more census takers, clerks and field personnel.

For the 1990 Census, the Bureau has hired an outreach staff in each of its 12 regions to concentrate on areas of population which are traditionally undercounted. Community awareness, media and data specialists will help implement a variety of programs to give the entire country the opportunity to become actively involved in the Census. Those programs include:

COMPLETE COUNT—A volunteer committee comprised of local officials, business, religious, academic and community leaders. The committee will work along with the Census outreach staff to promote and publicize the Census, especially within traditionally undercounted populations. Local Complete Count committees must rely on financial support from local businesses to fund promotional activities.

TRIBAL LIAISON—A program designed to improve participation among American Indians and Alaska Natives in the 1990 Census. Contact persons designated by each tribe will serve as liaisons to inform tribes of the census process and to assist in recruitment.

NETWORKS—Ongoing community meetings designed to update local organizations on the progress of the census, the questionnaire, practical data uses and other census-related projects.

CENSUS EDUCATION PROJECT—A formal nationwide teaching tool, complete with lesson plans, background information and curriculum. In March of 1989, 120,000 kits will be mailed to school districts across the country. Superintendents and principals will be asked to incorporate the lessons into classrooms during the spring of 1990.

DATA SERVICES—A service provided by the Bureau to answer requests for Census data, geographic materials, publications and other information. The Bureau also offers training to data users through community workshops, exhibits and presentations.

UNIVERSITY INITIATIVE PROJECT—A program designed to create a positive, supportive relationship between the Census and minority universities and colleges.

LANGUAGE ASSISTANCE—The 1990 Census questionnaire will be printed in both Spanish and English, but the Bureau will provide language assistance in as many as 30 languages through toll-free 800 telephone numbers. Walk-in and telephone assistance centers will be located throughout the country.

With the kind of growth the state is experiencing, New Mexico has a lot to gain from an accurate count of its inhabitants. Each year between 35 and 40 billion dollars is distributed in this country on the basis of census data. The Census Bureau's 1988 edition of the *County and City Data Book* indicates that Los Alamos County received the highest amount of federal funds and grants per capita in the United States in 1986.

At the local level, an operation known as "Precanvass" will be the first handled by the District Office. In an effort to assemble an accurate and comprehensive address list, the Bureau purchases commercial address lists in urban metropolitan areas, but in more remote, suburban areas, the Bureau must create its own.

Overall, the decennial census is a 90 percent mailout-mailback operation. In New Mexico, however, residents in portions of every county except Bernalillo and Santa Fe will receive a census questionnaire in the mail, but wait for a census taker to collect the form in person.

Considering the time and effort it takes to gear up for the decennial census, it would seem that preparations for counting American's population in the year 2000 could not be far behind.

Deon Gillespie
Media Specialist
Regional Census Center, Denver

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NEW MEXICO BUSINESS

CURRENT ECONOMIC REPORT

Vol. 10 No. 2
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Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan New Mexico

This article is an update of a similar *New Mexico Business* article of May, 1986 entitled "Urban and Nonurban New Mexico Compared." We will primarily focus on nonmetro New Mexico in the narrative and provide a short-term focus with a base year of 1984 or 1985 depending on the data. The nonmetro area excludes the three metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's): Albuquerque (Bernalillo County), Las Cruces (Dona Ana County), and Santa Fe (Los Alamos and Santa Fe Counties).

Statewide, from 1985-88 a substantial decline occurred in the construction industry while a smaller drop was evident in transportation, communications, and utilities (TCU) employment, with a corresponding increase in trade and services employment. In addition to a relative decline in construction and TCU jobs, mining's share dropped from 9.7 to 7.2 percent of total nonagricultural employment in nonmetro New Mexico. Sectors which increased their shares were manufacturing, trade, services, and government. The construction and TCU shares of total metro employment fell, while trade and services shares rose. All three MSA's experienced a drop in construction employment and an increase in trade and services jobs.

From 1980-87 population growth was 19.1 versus 11.6 percent, respectively, in the metro and nonmetro counties. Among the MSA's Las Cruces grew the fastest, Santa Fe at the metro average, and Albuquerque below the average. The percentage of New Mexicans living in a metro area increased from 46.8 to 48.4 percent during 1980-87. The state's population grew more quickly during the early 1980's than during the middle of the decade largely because of higher in-migration to the state. A glimpse at a shorter period, 1984-87, reveals that population sprouted 8.4 percent in the metro areas but only 2.2 percent in nonmetro counties. Depressed economies in many of the nonmetro counties slowed population growth, as many people flocked to city jobs during 1984-87.

Per capita income during 1984-86 increased 11.7 percent in the metro areas and just 5.3 percent in the nonmetro areas. From 1980-86 metro per capita income advanced 48.6 percent compared to 30.2 percent for nonmetro counties. Thus the disparity in income between the larger cities and nonmetro counties widened during 1984-86, a period which saw massive layoffs in the extractive industries. New Mexico real disposable income is expected to increase about 2.5 percent in 1989 but should dip to a lower rate in 1990.

Between 1985 and 1988 nonagricultural employment climbed 7.7 percent in the metro areas but dropped 1.6 percent in the nonmetro counties. Job growth was the highest in Las Cruces at 11.3 percent, rose 9.1 percent in Santa Fe, and increased 6.8 percent in Albuquerque. Overall metro job growth descended from 5.4 percent in 1985 to 3.7 percent in 1986, then slipped farther to 1.9 percent in both 1987 and 1988. Nonmetro employment dropped from a 0.8 percent gain in 1985 to a 2.7 percent loss in 1986—the year oil prices and mining activity collapsed—but has since rebounded to a 2.4 percent growth rate in 1988. Nonmetro New Mexico, therefore, surpassed the metro areas in job gains during 1988. Since 1985, though, the nonmetro counties have lost about 3,500 jobs, so there is some catching up to do.

New Mexico Metro and Nonmetro Comparison

	Metro	Nonmetro	State
Population (1987)	726,100	773,900	1,500,000
% Change (1984-87)	8.4	2.2	5.1
Per Capita Income (1986)	$13,227	$9,798	$11,428
% Change (1984-86)	11.7	5.3	8.9
Nonagric. Employment (1988)	330,900	209,500	540,400
% Change (1985-88)	7.7	–1.6	3.9
Farm Employment * (1986)	3,031	15,831	18,862
Military Employment (1986)	8,250	14,467	22,717

*Includes wage, salary and proprietors

Sources: New Mexico Department of Labor, Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Important sectors not reported in the nonagricultural employment figures are farm and military employment. From 1984-86 nonmetro New Mexico lost about 850 agricultural jobs, a decline of 5.1 percent. Dona Ana County lost about 200 farm jobs, a drop of 7.8 percent. The farm economy struggled during 1984-86 due to lower prices per head of steer and weaker crop prices. Lately, the agricultural sector has improved with cattle and crop receipts up. About 400 of the state's 530 new military personnel were located in nonmetro New Mexico which experienced a 2.9 percent increase. Almost two-thirds of the military (14,467 out of a state total of 22,717) in the state are posted at installations in nonmetro New Mexico. The state, furthermore, will be a recipient of military

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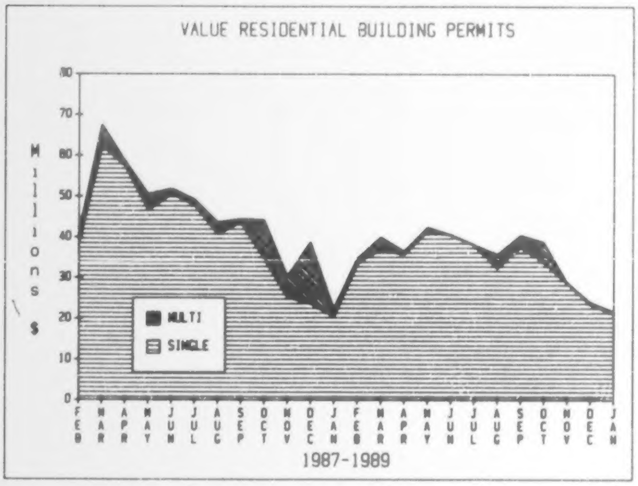
personnel transferred from closed bases in other states, resulting in about 500 new jobs at Kirtland AFB and about 1,100 at Cannon AFB, where a wing of F-111's will be relocated.

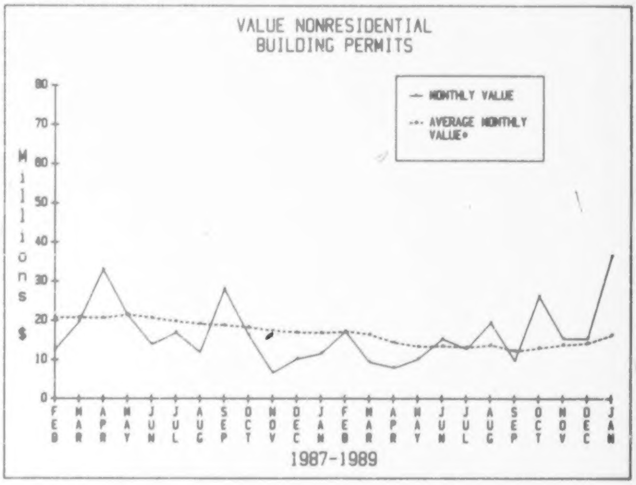
Signs of recovery in 1988 for nonmetro New Mexico point to stronger job growth, lower unemployment, and heftier income gains. Local initiative appears to be spearheading the drive for economic development. Rio Rancho has had success in attracting several manufacturers, including two Japanese firms, ShiZuki and Olympus. Belen landed a couple of manufacturers, Avonite and Solo Cup. Southeastern New Mexico has benefited from expansion by TMC in Roswell as well as relocation and establishment of suppliers to TMC. Carlsbad's ailing potash industry has created about 300 new jobs in 1988 as a result of an accord reached with Canada limiting potash imports into the U.S. Alamogordo's Holloman AFB will not be affected by base closures and the Strategic Defense Initiative projects at White Sands have pumped up the area's economy.

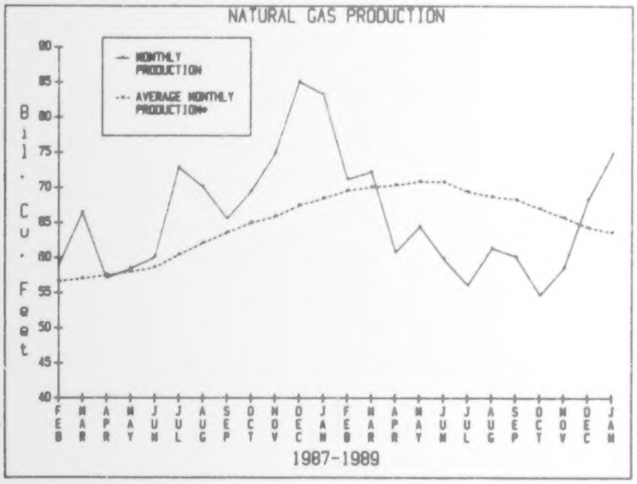
In other parts of the state, Molycorp may reopen its molybdenum mine during 1989, hiring 250 workers, because of higher prices for the metal. Coal production and receipts hit a record in 1988, but employment fell slightly. The Farmington area in 1988 saw the setting up of several manufacturing plants: copper, frozen food, potato chip, and missile assembly—a total of over 600 new jobs. All the news was not welcome in Farmington with PNM and Arizona Public Service laying off 200 workers each, and Sunbelt Mining ending strip mining, laying off 50 workers. The area will receive a boost of 1,000 jobs in 1989 from a temporary maintenance project at the Four Corners Power Plant. With greater mining activity, the rising price of oil, stronger income and employment gains all point to a turnaround for nonmetro New Mexico.

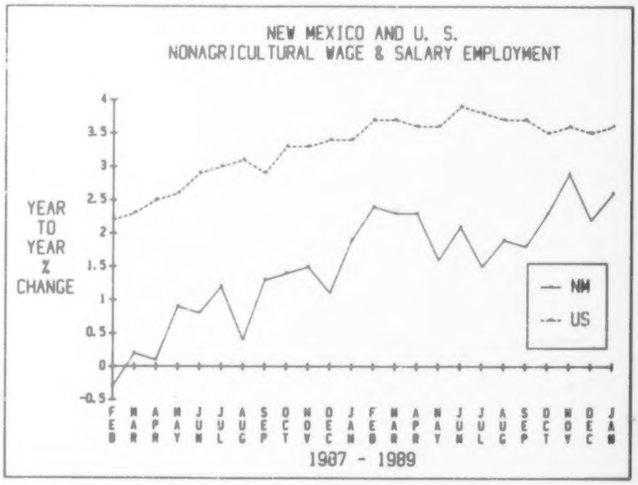
Richard Zimmerman, Economist

ECONOMIC TRENDS IN NEW MEXICO









* 12 month moving average. For example, the point for August, 1988 represents an average of data from September, 1987 through August, 1988.

U.S. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/ QTR DATA
Consumer price index				
All urban consumers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Jan 89	121.1	4.7	120.5
Food and beverages	Jan 89	122.0	5.4	120.6
Housing	Jan 89	120.7	3.9	120.2
Apparel and upkeep	Jan 89	115.3	4.4	118.0
Transportation	Jan 89	111.1	3.7	110.8
Medical care	Jan 89	143.8	7.0	142.3
Entertainment	Jan 89	123.8	4.8	122.8
Other goods and services	Jan 89	143.4	7.5	141.3
Revised series, wage earners and clerical workers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Jan 89	119.7	4.5	119.2
Gross national product* ($Bil. constant)	Q4 88	4029.7	2.7	4009.4
Prime interest rate** (% per annum)	Jan 89	10.5	20.0	10.5
Mortgage interest rate*** (% per annum)	Jan 89	9.5	4.9	9.4
3 month treasury bill# (% per annum)	Jan 89	8.3	40.5	8.1
Industrial production## (1977=100)	Jan 89	141.1	5.0	140.6
Manufacturers new orders## ($Bil.)	Jan 89	235.8	12.2	238.9

NEW MEXICO AND U.S. COMPARISONS

		NEW MEXICO			UNITED STATES		
	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA
Employment (000)	Jan 89	625.2	1.3	637.0	114,786	2.4	115,978
Unemployment rate (%)	Jan 89	7.1	-15.5	6.4	6.0	-4.8	5.0
Nonagricultural employment (000)	Jan 89	539.0	2.6	549.6	106,523	3.6	108,491
Personal income### ($Mil.)	Q3 88	18,941	5.6	18,581	4,074,838	7.6	4,003,546
Housing units permitted							
Single	Jan 89	284	-5.0	312	61,259	22.4	64,414
Multi	Jan 89	28	-62.2	16	27,642	35.7	37,788

Note: Selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* 1982 dollars at seasonally adjusted annual rates.
** Closing rate for month.
*** Effective rate (in the primary market) on conventional mortgages, reflecting fees and charges as well as contract rate and assumed, on the average, repayment at end of 10 years.
# Rate on new issues within period; bank discount basis.
Monthly data seasonally adjusted.
Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
Sources: U. S. Department of Labor, News: CPI data;
New Mexico Department of Labor and U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: employment and unemployment data.
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: income data;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: construction data.
U. S. Council of Economic Advisors, Economic Indicators: all other data.

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT				
	MO/QTR	DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
1. GENERAL					
Civilian labor force* (000)	Jan 89	673.1	0.0	680.3	1.1
Total employment* (000)	Jan 89	625.2	1.3	637.0	2.2
Unemployment* (000)	Jan 89	47.9	-15.1	43.3	-10.4
Unemployment rate (%)	Jan 89	7.1	-15.5	6.4	-11.5
Weekly new unemployment insurance claims	Jan 89	1586.0	-4.9	1295.0	-6.3
Nonagricultural wage/salary employment**(000)	Jan 89	539.0	2.6	549.6	2.2
Personal income*** ($ mil.)	Q3 88	18941.0	5.6	18581.0	5.6
New business incorporations	Dec 88	233.0	0.0	159.0	3.0
Business failure liabilities ($ 000)	Nov 88	11565.0	601.8	168266.0	303.9
2. AGRICULTURAL RECEIPTS					
Livestock and products ($ mil.)	Dec 88	71.0	10.2	140.8	5.0
Crops ($ mil.)	Dec 88	35.8	24.3	46.4	9.0
Total ($ mil.)	Dec 88	106.8	14.6	187.2	6.4
3. MINING					
Employment** (000)	Jan 89	15.3	0.0	15.6	2.7
Average hourly earnings ($)	Jan 89	12.34	7.0	12.48	5.8
Petroleum production (000 bbls.)	Jan 89	6130.6	0.6	5894.5	-1.1
Natural gas production (bil. cu. ft.)	Jan 89	74.8	-10.2	68.4	-7.2
Coal production (000 short tons)	Jan 89	1600.0	-19.0	1675.0	6.8
Oil well completions&	Jan 89	29.0	-54.0	35.0	-5.8
Gas well completions&	Jan 89	52.0	13.0	35.0	17.7
Total footage drilled&& (000)	Jan 89	393.2	-42.9	372.4	0.0
Oil sales ($ mil.)	Nov 88	64.6	-35.0	70.3	-14.3
Gas sales ($ mil.)	Nov 88	79.5	-26.3	73.6	8.1
4. CONSTRUCTION					
Employment** (000)	Jan 89	27.8	-1.4	29.7	-5.6
Average hourly earnings ($)	Jan 89	11.16	2.2	11.46	5.3
Residential units permitted	Jan 89	312.0	-16.4	328.0	-29.1
Residential building permits ($ mil.)	Jan 89	21.8	-3.5	24.1	-22.2
Nonresidential building permits ($ mil.)	Jan 89	36.5	214.7	15.4	-3.3
Residential construction contracts ($ mil.)	Jan 89	28.6	11.7	39.4	-6.7
Nonresidential construction contracts ($mil.)	Jan 89	44.6	7.2	15.8	-5.1
Nonbuilding construction contracts ($ mil.)	Jan 89	51.2	725.8	14.1	12.4
5. TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES					
Employment** (000)	Jan 89	28.2	-2.4	28.9	0.0
Average hourly earnings## ($)	Jan 89	13.81	-6.3	13.60	1.5
6. MANUFACTURING					
Employment** (000)	Jan 89	40.0	3.1	40.4	3.9
Average hourly earnings ($)	Jan 89	8.74	-0.9	8.88	0.1
Electric & electronic equipment employment** (000)	Jan 89	5.6	7.7	5.6	10.2
Transportation equipment employment** (000)	Jan 89	5.4	10.2	5.4	13.0
Food & kindred products employment** (000)	Jan 89	3.7	2.8	3.9	-2.5
Textile & apparel employment** (000)	Jan 89	2.6	0.0	2.6	3.8
Lumber & wood products employment** (000)	Jan 89	2.4	0.0	2.4	-3.8

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS (continued)

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
7. TRADE					
Wholesale employment** (000)	Jan 89	23.1	0.9	23.4	1.3
Retail employment** (000)	Jan 89	108.4	5.1	112.2	2.6
Average hourly earnings ($)	Jan 89	6.73	-2.7	6.63	-1.4
8. FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE					
Employment** (000)	Jan 89	27.0	1.9	27.4	0.7
Bank average hourly earnings ($)	Jan 89	6.60	10.0	6.40	4.1
Bank total assets ($ mil.)	Q4 88	10168.5	4.2	9932.5	3.3
Bank total deposits ($ mil.)	Q4 88	8642.7	3.2	8440.2	2.4
Bank net loans ($ mil.)	Q4 88	5748.2	5.0	5694.9	N
S & L total assets ($ mil.)	Jan 89	5352.0	-11.5	5402.0	-6.0
S & L total deposits ($ mil.)	Jan 89	4592.0	-2.2	4658.0	3.4
S & L new mortgage loans closed&&& ($ mil.)	Jan 89	54.0	-12.9	92.0	-26.0
9. SERVICES AND TOURISM					
Total service employment** (000)	Jan 89	129.8	4.9	129.4	4.1
Lodging employment** (000)	Jan 89	11.0	1.9	11.2	0.0
Eating & drinking places employment** (000)	Jan 89	40.3	6.6	41.4	4.1
Visits to state parks (000)	Jan 89	122.9	-5.4	111.4	N
Visits to national parks/monuments (000)	Jan 89	73.9	29.9	77.5	3.6
Passenger traffic at Albuquerque airport@ (000)	Jan 89	325.1	13.8	360.9	1.0
Lodgers tax receipts### ($ 000)	Q4 88	2577.3	13.6	3038.1	16.9
Lodging occupancy rates (%)	Jan 89	45.5	1.6	43.8	6.9
10. GOVERNMENT					
Total government employment** (000)	Jan 89	139.4	0.9	142.6	2.2
Federal employment** (000)	Jan 89	29.8	1.4	29.6	-1.0
State employment** @@ (000)	Jan 89	46.7	-2.1	49.8	1.5
Local employment** (000)	Jan 89	62.9	3.1	63.2	4.7
Total general fund revenues@@@ ($ mil.)	Jan 89	140.2	19.0	138.1	9.7

Note: selected data items subject to revision.

N Not available.

* Number of persons by place of residence.

** Number of jobs by place of work.

*** Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

& These include wells that are in the following categories: new drillings, deepened, plugged back, reentry and additional zone.

&& Oil and gas combined.

&&& New mortgage loans closed equals the previously carried item "Total loans closed" plus a relatively insignificant additional loan category.

For example, in the report that contained June 1985 figures this would be the percent change in the average of July 1983 to June 1984 data versus the average of July 1984 to June 1985 data.

Communications and utilities only.

A portion of the increase in lodgers tax receipts is attributable to an increase in the rate levied by the City of Santa Fe. The rate increased from 3 to 4 percent as of July 1, 1987.

@ Passenger traffic includes enplanements and deplanements.

@@ This figure includes full and part time employment at Los Alamos National Laboratories (LANL). Full time employment alone at LANL is 7,955 as of August 1986 according to U. S. Dept. of Energy, Public Affairs.

@@@ Includes recurring and non-recurring revenues.

Sources: New Mexico Department of Labor: Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10;
Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.: Section 1;
U. S. Dept of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: Section 1;
USDA Statistical Reporting Service: Section 2;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Oil and Gas Conservation Division: Section 3;
New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Dept., Oil and Gas Accounting Division: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Section 4;
F. W. Dodge Company (a division of McGraw Hill, Inc.): Section 4;
U. S. Federal Reserve: Section 8;
Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas: Section 8;
U. S. Federal Deposit Insurance: Section 8,
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Park and Recreation Division: Section 9;
U. S. National Park Service: Section 9;
City of Albuquerque, Albuquerque International Airport: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration, Local Government Division: Section 9;
Pannell, Kerr and Forster: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration: Section 10.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES

GROSS RECEIPTS# FROM RETAIL TRADE##
TOP 20 CITIES
($000)

	CURRENT 3 MONTH AVERAGE* NOV-JAN	% CHANGE AVERAGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS 3 MONTH AVERAGE* AUG-OCT
Alamogordo	$ 15,258	-4.2	$ 14,890
Albuquerque	249,062	0.5	242,112
Artesia	4,900	-0.7	4,792
Carlsbad	12,353	-1.4	12,277
Clovis	18,757	6.5	17,774
Deming	6,419	23.8	5,604
Espanola	6,780	-14.0	7,395
Farmington	32,428	4.9	28,332
Gallup	23,378	2.7	24,126
Hobbs	17,404	1.3	17,815
Las Cruces	39,059	6.5	35,165
Las Vegas	5,992	-3.5	6,290
Los Alamos	6,070	2.4	7,159
Portales	5,459	6.3	4,975
Rio Rancho	5,409	15.9	6,123
Roswell	19,610	1.2	19,097
Ruidoso	5,642	6.7	6,765
Santa Fe	56,955	8.5	59,642
Silver City	8,757	7.5	8,394
Taos	7,866	2.2	9,514
State total	692,272	2.0	708,499

# Gross receipts reported are for gross receipts tax purposes, which do not include all the receipts of all firms.

## Estimates for May, 1987 based on incomplete data.

* Averages are used to smooth out fluctuations in the data, which are not caused by changes in economic conditions.

Note: Rio Rancho now replaces Grants in the top 20 cities.

Source: New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department.

NEW MEXICO CONSTRUCTION
SELECTED CITIES

	NUMBER OF BUILDING UNITS OR PERMITS *				VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ($000)			
			CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH JAN.				CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH JAN.	
	JAN. 1989	JAN. 1988	1989	1988	JAN. 1989	JAN. 1988	1989	1988
NEW RESIDENTIAL**								
Alamogordo	3	7	3	7	$ 174	$ 331	$ 174	$ 331
Albuquerque	111	116	111	116	8,086	8,599	8,086	8,599
Carlsbad	0	6	0	6	0	265	0	265
Clovis	0	1	0	1	0	99	0	99
Farmington	0	4	0	4	0	282	0	282
Hobbs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Las Cruces	45	49	45	49	2,125	2,575	2,125	2,575
Los Alamos	1	1	1	1	280	190	280	190
Rio Rancho***	58	39	58	39	2,944	1,729	2,944	1,729
Roswell	14	4	14	4	541	270	541	270
Ruidoso	4	1	4	1	253	79	253	79
Santa Fe	16	15	16	15	1,639	829	1,639	829
NEW NONRESIDENTIAL								
Alamogordo	7	3	7	3	130	10	130	10
Albuquerque	2	7	2	7	31,220	5,848	31,220	5,848
Carlsbad	5	1	5	1	176	1	176	1
Clovis	2	1	2	1	132	591	132	591
Farmington	0	1	0	1	0	16	0	16
Hobbs	0	2	0	2	0	275	0	275
Las Cruces	7	11	7	11	521	723	521	723
Los Alamos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rio Rancho***	2	0	2	0	246	0	246	0
Roswell	5	1	5	1	222	200	222	200
Ruidoso	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Fe	5	0	5	0	2,177	0	2,177	0

Note: Top twelve cities chosen on basis of residential construction activity during the period 1982 through 1984.

* Residential data shows the number of permitted units, while nonresidential data shows the number of permits.

** Residential data includes both single and multi family units.

*** City of Rio Rancho reported Rio Rancho data.

Sources: City of Rio Rancho: Rio Rancho only;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: all others.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES (continued)

ESTIMATED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
(000)

	NEW MEXICO			ALBUQUERQUE MSA*			LAS CRUCES MSA**			SANTA FE MSA***		
	JAN. p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	DEC. r	JAN. p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	DEC. r	JAN. p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	DEC. r	JAN. p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	DEC. r
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	673.1	0.0	680.3	258.0	0.4	262.9	53.8	-0.9	54.7	64.5	-0.8	64.6
Employment@	625.2	1.3	637.0	244.0	1.0	250.3	50.4	0.0	51.4	61.1	-0.3	61.9
Unemployment	47.9	-15.1	43.3	14.0	-8.5	12.6	3.4	-12.8	3.3	3.4	-8.1	2.7
Unemployment rate (%)	7.1	-15.5	6.4	5.4	-10.0	4.8	6.4	-12.3	6.0	5.3	-7.0	4.2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	539.0	2.6	549.6	234.8	2.7	239.2	40.7	2.3	41.7	54.5	2.4	55.3
Mining	15.3	0.0	15.6	0.1	-50.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Contract construction	27.8	-1.4	29.7	13.9	0.0	14.9	2.1	5.0	2.1	2.2	-4.3	2.5
Manufacturing	40.0	3.1	40.4	20.4	1.5	20.3	3.6	-2.7	3.7	1.7	6.3	1.7
Durable goods	27.2	3.4	27.3	14.7	0.7	14.6	1.5	-11.8	1.6	1.1	10.0	1.1
Nondurable goods	12.8	2.4	13.1	5.7	3.6	5.7	2.1	5.0	2.1	0.6	0.0	0.6
Transportation & public utilities	28.2	-2.4	28.9	12.5	0.0	12.7	1.4	0.0	1.4	1.1	-8.3	1.2
Trade	131.5	4.4	135.6	61.0	3.7	63.0	8.9	6.0	9.2	10.9	6.9	11.2
Wholesale	23.1	0.9	23.4	14.2	-0.7	14.4	1.0	11.1	1.0	0.9	12.5	0.9
Retail	108.4	5.1	112.2	46.8	5.2	48.6	7.9	5.3	8.2	10.1	7.4	10.4
Finance, insurance, & real estate	27.0	1.9	27.4	15.0	2.7	15.1	1.7	0.0	1.8	1.9	-5.0	1.9
Services	129.8	4.9	129.4	66.0	3.1	66.3	6.7	6.3	6.8	14.5	2.8	14.5
Government	139.4	0.9	142.6	45.9	2.9	46.8	16.3	0.0	16.8	22.2	1.8	22.3
Federal	29.8	1.4	29.6	13.2	1.5	13.1	4.3	2.4	4.2	1.5	0.0	1.6
State	46.7	-2.1	49.8	11.4	1.8	12.3	6.3	-4.5	7.0	16.6	1.2	16.5
Local	62.9	3.1	63.2	21.3	4.4	21.4	5.7	3.6	5.6	4.1	5.1	4.2

N Not available, less than 50 jobs
P Preliminary
R Revised.

* Bernalillo County.
** Dona Ana County.
*** Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties.
@ Includes labor disputes.

Source: New Mexico Department of Labor

BIDC—A New Source to Attain NM Economic Census Data

After having undergone extensive training from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the New Mexico Business & Industry Data Center (BIDC) affiliate network is ready to help you with your questions regarding the New Mexico Economic Censuses. You may be wondering just what the Economic Censuses have within them that can help you—the answer is many things. The Economic Censuses are available by selected major industry, which range from Agriculture to Wholesale Trade, and are filled with pertinent data on this region, the state of New Mexico and selected sub-state areas. Suppose you operate a gasoline service station and you want to compare your sales with those of other service stations in the area. One source of data you can use is the *1982 Census of Retail Trade* for New Mexico, which can tell you the number of establishments with payroll and their sales by selected kind-of-businesses for the state, counties and places with 2,500 or more people. Or, perhaps you are contemplating starting up a plant which will manufacture household furniture and you want to get an idea of the cost of materials used in the manufacturing of your product. One place you can attain this information is from the *1982 Census of Manufacturers* for New Mexico. For your information, in 1982, household furniture manufacturers spent $4.6 million for materials. Another current publication that the BIDC affiliates have is the 1986 *New Mexico County Business Patterns*. This publication has a number of statistics, two of which are the total number of establishments and the number of establishments by employment size class for detailed Standard Industrial Classification Codes. The Economic Censuses have a vast amount of data available for New Mexico. All you have to do is ask for it from a BIDC affiliate.

At this writing, the most current data available through the Economic Censuses is for the year 1982. The 1987 Economic Censuses are currently being collated and tabulated and some are expected to be released for New Mexico as early as this summer in published form. As soon as the 1987 Economic Censuses are available they will be distributed to all New Mexico BIDC affiliates.

The Affiliates who have completed the training sessions sponsored by the U.S. Bureau of the Census are listed below, along with the contact name, organization, phone number and days and hours of operation of the network.

Affiliate	Days/Hours
Paul Tulenko Albuquerque T-VI 247-9579	M-F 8-12 1-5 PM
Beth Leigh ENMU—Roswell 624-7133	M-F 8-12 1-5 PM
Ron Maestas NM Highlands Univ. 425-7511	M-F 1-4 PM
Don Leach NM Junior College 392-4510	M-TH 8-5 PM FRI 8-3 PM
Richard Krause NMSU—Grants 287-8221	M-F 8-12 1-5 PM
Elaine Sims Roosevelt Co. Econ. Dev. 1-800-635-8036	M-F 8:30-12 1:00-4 PM
Richard Asenap Santa Fe Community College 471-8200	M-F 8-5 PM
Patti Martinson Taos Co. Econ. Dev. Co. 758-8731	M-F 9-12 1-4:30 PM
Neal Cassell Tucumcari Area Vo-Tech 461-4413	M-F 8-12 1-5 PM
Jim Greenwood UNM—Los Alamos 662-0001	M-F 8-5 PM
Tom Mchugh UNM—Valencia 865-1630	M&W 9-6 PM T&T 9-7 PM FRI 9-4 PM

The following affiliates have also completed the training sessions and have the necessary publications, but their BIDC Center is not in operation at this time. We anticipate them to be open mid-spring.

Art Sandoval
Luna Vo-Tech
454-1484

Alex Thal
Western New Mexico University
538-6626

Juliana Boyle, Economist

Editor's Note:

The series which presented bank gross loans under item 8 of the New Mexico Economic Indicators section has been replaced by a new series, bank net loans. This new series shows total bank loans, net of unearned income. At this point in time, the availability of quarterly net loan data is limited. Therefore, a percent change in the 12-month average is not shown.

Also, in the same section, under item 9, the percent change in the 12-month average for state park visits is currently not shown. A change in recording methods by the New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department made data recorded after December, 1987 inconsistent with prior information. The average percent change will be calculated when data are available for a sufficient number of months.

Subscription Price: $15.00 for one year; $25.00 for two years; $37.00 for three years. Single copies $1.85

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NEW MEXICO BUSINESS

CURRENT ECONOMIC REPORT

Vol. 10 No. 3
April 1989

Current Economic Developments in the U.S. and New Mexico

UNITED STATES

In the national economy, following an extended period of continued expansion, indications are beginning to emerge that a slowdown is at hand, and that the turning point may have in fact already been reached. Retail sales rose a mere 0.1% in March, after a 0.6% decline in February. Sales of North American built automobiles fell for the third consecutive month, and many other industries also exhibited sales declines in March, including furniture, hardware, clothing, department stores and drug stores. The personal saving rate, as reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce, stood at 5.2%, the highest in three years. Housing starts were down 5.4%, and consumer confidence, as measured by the Index of Consumer Sentiment, showed substantial declines in both February and March. All these suggest that consumers are becoming more reluctant to spend.

Further evidence in support of a slowdown can be found in the production sector, where industrial production has failed to advance for the second consecutive month. Capacity utilization rates have also been declining, to 84.0% in March, down from 84.2% the previous month and 84.4% in January.

Inflation also declined during March. The Producer Price Index showed a monthly increase of 0.4%, significantly less than the 1.0% increases posted in both January and February. Consumer prices rose 0.5%, about the same as in the two previous months. There is no clear evidence that inflation will continue to decline, however, and many economists fear that inflation, stimulated by rapidly increasing energy prices (up 1.1% in March, with oil prices in excess of $24.00/barrel in mid-April), will surge anew this spring and summer.

In financial markets, the Dow-Jones index of thirty industrial stocks reached 2,379.4 in mid-April, the highest since the October, 1987 crash. April bond prices showed strong gains, as thirty-year Treasury bond yields slipped below nine percent for the first time in two months.

On the international front, the dollar remained generally strong through March, but began to lose a little ground in early April. The U.S. trade deficit increased by $1.8 billion in February, to $10.5 billion.

NEW MEXICO

As of February, 1989, according to data published by the New Mexico Department of Labor, total (household-based) employment in New Mexico for all categories except military stood at 640,500, about 15,000 (2.4%) higher than in the previous month, and about 23,000 (3.8%) higher than February, 1988. The civilian labor force numbered 691,300, which yields an unemployment rate of 7.3 percent. For the same period, nonagricultural wage and salary (establishment-based) employment (total employment excluding agriculture and proprietors) was 543,700. This represents an increase of 4,900 jobs (0.9%) from January, and 13,300 jobs (2.5%) compared to February, 1988. Nonagricultural employment gains/losses by sector are summarized in the table below.

Nonagricultural Employment Gains/Losses by Sector

Sector	Job gain/loss from Jan., 1989	Job gain/loss from Feb., 1988
Total	4,900	13,300
Mining	–300	0
Oil & Gas	–300	–100
Construction	–300	-700
Manufacturing	–200	1,200
Durable Goods	100	1,100
Nondurable Goods	–300	100
TCU	100	–500
Trade	–1,100	4,500
Wholesale Trade	–100	100
Retail Trade	–1,000	4,400
FIRE	100	700
Services	400	4,700
Government	6,200	3,400
Federal Government	600	700
State Government	4,400	500
Local Government	1,200	2,200

Source: *New Mexico Labor Market Review*, NM Department of Labor, March, 1989.

From the third quarter of 1987 to the third quarter of 1988, nonfarm personal income (total personal income less farm proprietors' and farm workers' income) increased 5.3 percent. This rate of growth placed New Mexico 46th among all states. From the third quarter of 1982 to the third quarter of 1987, New Mexico averaged 6.5 percent annual growth, good for a ranking of 27th. Thus, for the twelve month period beginning October, 1987, nonfarm personal income in New Mexico

(Continued on Page 8)

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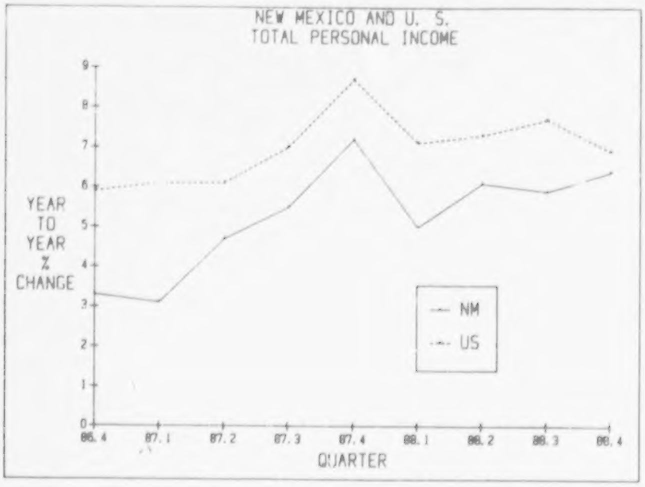
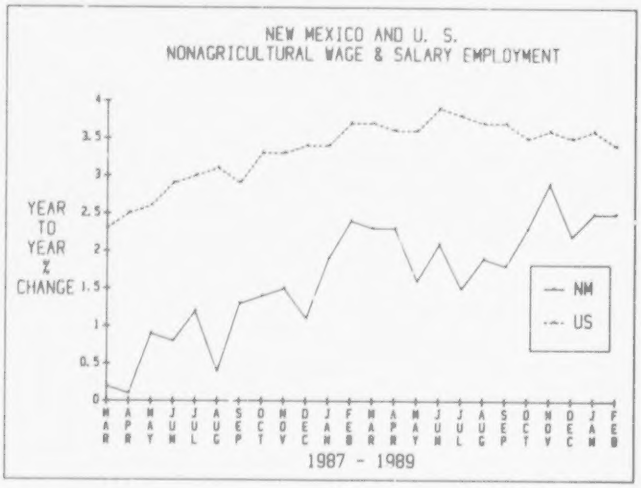
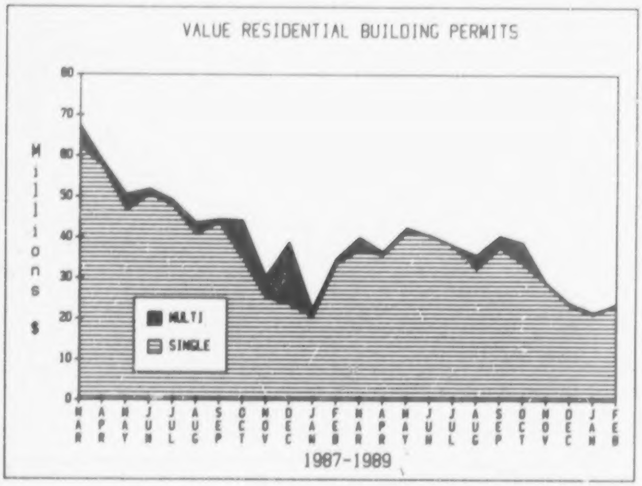
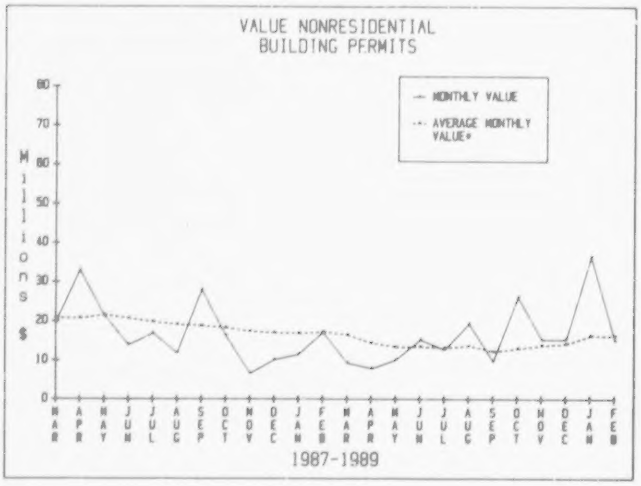
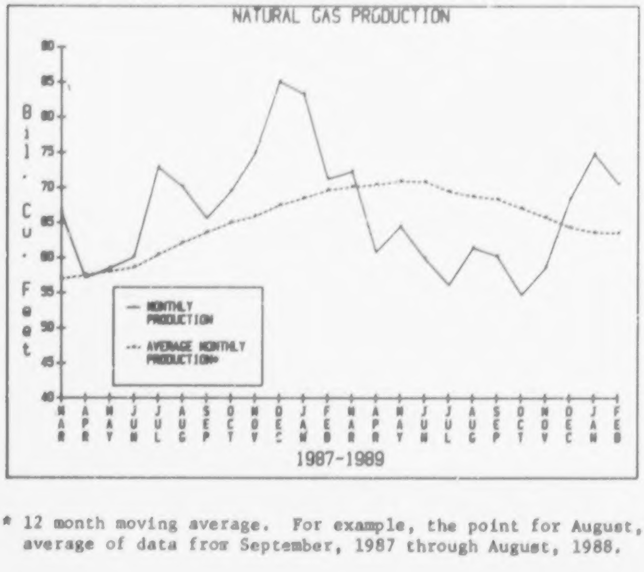
ECONOMIC TRENDS IN NEW MEXICO

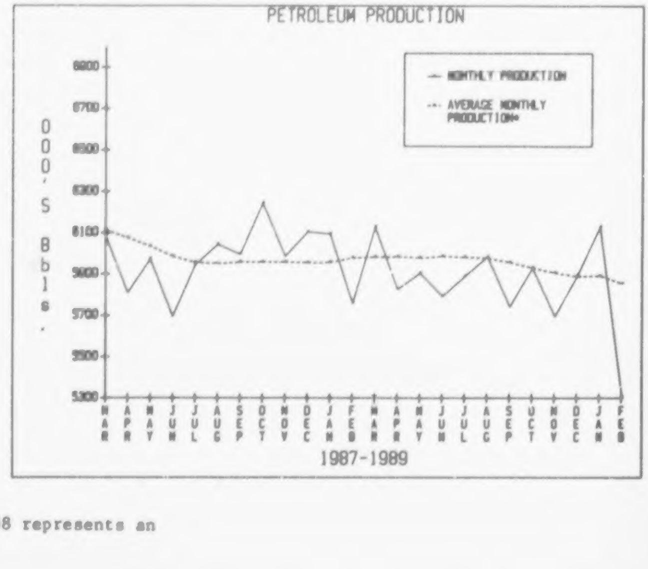












* 12 month moving average. For example, the point for August, 1988 represents an average of data from September, 1987 through August, 1988.

U.S. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/ QTR DATA
Consumer price index				
All urban consumers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Feb 89	121.6	4.8	121.1
Food and beverages	Feb 89	122.7	6.0	122.0
Housing	Feb 89	121.1	3.9	120.7
Apparel and upkeep	Feb 89	115.3	4.6	115.3
Transportation	Feb 89	111.6	4.5	111.1
Medical care	Feb 89	145.2	7.2	143.8
Entertainment	Feb 89	124.3	5.1	123.8
Other goods and services	Feb 89	144.1	7.4	143.4
Revised series, wage earners and clerical workers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Feb 89	120.2	4.8	119.7
Gross national product* ($Bil. constant)	Q4 88	4033.4	2.8	4009.4
Prime interest rate** (% per annum)	Feb 89	11.5	35.3	10.5
Mortgage interest rate*** (% per annum)	Feb 89	9.8	7.6	9.5
3 month treasury bill# (% per annum)	Feb 89	8.5	49.0	8.3
Industrial production## (1977=100)	Feb 89	141.1	5.0	141.1
Manufacturers new orders## ($Bil.)	Feb 89	230.7	9.2	236.1

NEW MEXICO AND U.S. COMPARISONS

		NEW MEXICO			UNITED STATES		
	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA
Employment (000)	Feb 89	640.5	3.8	625.1	115,023	2.3	114,786
Unemployment rate (%)	Feb 89	7.3	-13.1	7.1	5.6	-9.7	6.0
Nonagricultural employment (000)	Feb 89	543.7	2.5	538.8	106,939	3.4	106,523
Personal income### ($Mil.)	Q4 88	19,472	6.4	18,956	4,172,895	6.9	4,077,502
Housing units permitted							
Single	Feb 89	306	-36.9	284	59,522	-4.9	61,259
Multi	Feb 89	0	-100.0	28	26,856	-9.9	27,642

Note: Selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* 1982 dollars at seasonally adjusted annual rates.
** Closing rate for month.
*** Effective rate (in the primary market) on conventional mortgages, reflecting fees and charges as well as contract rate and assumed, on the average, repayment at end of 10 years.
# Rate on new issues within period; bank discount basis.
Monthly data seasonally adjusted.
Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
Sources: U. S. Department of Labor, News: CPI data;
New Mexico Department of Labor and U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: employment and unemployment data.
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: income data;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: construction data.
U. S. Council of Economic Advisors, Economic Indicators: all other data.

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT		% CHANGE	PREVIOUS	% CHANGE#
	MO/QTR	DATA	YEAR AGO	MO/QTR DATA	12 MONTH AVERAGES
1. GENERAL					
Civilian labor force* (000)	Feb 89	691.3	2.6	673.0	1.3
Total employment* (000)	Feb 89	640.5	3.8	625.1	2.4
Unemployment* (000)	Feb 89	50.8	-10.2	47.9	-10.7
Unemployment rate (%)	Feb 89	7.3	-13.1	7.1	-12.6
Weekly new unemployment insurance claims	Feb 89	1495.0	-0.5	1586.0	-5.7
Nonagricultural wage/salary employment**(000)	Feb 89	543.7	2.5	538.8	2.1
Personal income*** ($ mil.)	Q4 88	19472.0	6.4	18956.0	5.9
New business incorporations	Jan 89	207.0	7.3	233.0	4.6
Business failure liabilities ($ 000)	Nov 88	11565.0	601.8	168266.0	303.9
2. AGRICULTURAL RECEIPTS					
Livestock and products ($ mil.)	Dec 88	71.0	10.2	140.8	5.0
Crops ($ mil.)	Dec 88	35.8	24.3	46.4	9.9
Total ($ mil.)	Dec 88	106.8	14.6	187.2	6.4
3. MINING					
Employment** (000)	Feb 89	15.1	0.0	15.4	2.0
Average hourly earnings ($)	Feb 89	12.31	7.4	12.41	7.1
Petroleum production (000 bbls.)	Feb 89	5302.8	-7.9	6130.6	-2.1
Natural gas production (bil. cu. ft.)	Feb 89	70.5	-1.0	74.8	-8.7
Coal production (000 short tons)	Feb 89	1585.0	-15.8	1600.0	3.3
Oil well completions&	Feb 89	30.0	-46.4	29.0	-13.6
Gas well completions&	Feb 89	44.0	91.3	52.0	24.0
Total footage drilled&& (000)	Feb 89	383.2	-9.2	393.2	-2.3
Oil sales ($ mil.)	Dec 88	74.7	-25.0	64.6	-17.7
Gas sales ($ mil.)	Dec 88	79.5	-47.0	79.5	-3.0
4. CONSTRUCTION					
Employment** (000)	Feb 89	27.6	-2.5	27.9	-5.3
Average hourly earnings ($)	Feb 89	10.62	-5.5	10.90	4.2
Residential units permitted	Feb 89	306.0	-40.2	312.0	-30.5
Residential building permits ($ mil.)	Feb 89	23.7	-32.1	21.8	-23.4
Nonresidential building permits ($ mil.)	Feb 89	15.0	-12.8	36.5	-6.6
Residential construction contracts ($ mil.)	Feb 89	32.7	-17.8	28.6	-6.9
Nonresidential construction contracts ($mil.)	Feb 89	19.6	-63.5	44.6	-14.8
Nonbuilding construction contracts ($ mil.)	Feb 89	43.8	371.0	51.2	23.3
5. TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES					
Employment** (000)	Feb 89	28.5	-1.7	28.4	0.0
Average hourly earnings## ($)	Feb 89	14.24	1.9	14.04	1.6
6. MANUFACTURING					
Employment** (000)	Feb 89	39.9	3.1	40.1	3.6
Average hourly earnings ($)	Feb 89	8.85	1.8	8.80	0.2
Electric & electronic equipment employment** (000)	Feb 89	5.7	9.6	5.7	10.0
Transportation equipment employment** (000)	Feb 89	5.4	10.2	5.4	12.8
Food & kindred products employment** (000)	Feb 89	3.4	-2.9	3.7	-2.5
Textile & apparel employment** (000)	Feb 89	2.6	0.0	2.6	3.8
Lumber & wood products employment** (000)	Feb 89	2.4	0.0	2.4	-3.8

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS (continued)

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
7. TRADE					
Wholesale employment** (000)	Feb 89	23.0	0.4	23.1	1.3
Retail employment** (000)	Feb 89	106.9	4.3	107.9	2.7
Average hourly earnings ($)	Feb 89	6.62	-3.6	6.84	-1.5
8. FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE					
Employment** (000)	Feb 89	27.1	2.7	27.0	0.7
Bank average hourly earnings ($)	Feb 89	6.60	10.0	6.60	4.9
Bank total assets ($ mil.)	Q4 88	10168.5	4.2	9932.5	3.3
Bank total deposits ($ mil.)	Q4 88	8642.7	3.2	8440.2	2.4
Bank net loans ($ mil.)	Q4 88	5748.2	5.0	5694.9	N
S & L total assets ($ mil.)	Feb 89	5329.0	-10.6	5350.0	-7.3
S & L total deposits ($ mil.)	Feb 89	4558.0	-4.4	4594.0	2.7
S & L new mortgage loans closed&&& ($ mil.)	Feb 89	51.0	-25.0	54.0	-24.3
9. SERVICES AND TOURISM					
Total service employment** (000)	Feb 89	130.0	3.8	129.6	4.1
Lodging employment** (000)	Feb 89	10.9	0.9	11.0	0.0
Eating & drinking places employment** (000)	Feb 89	40.5	7.1	40.2	4.1
Visits to state parks (000)	Jan 89	122.9	-5.4	111.4	N
Visits to national parks/monuments (000)	Jan 89	73.9	29.9	77.5	3.6
Passenger traffic at Albuquerque airport@ (000)	Feb 89	314.0	9.4	325.1	1.8
Lodgers tax receipts### ($ 000)	Q4 88	2577.3	13.6	3038.1	16.9
Lodging occupancy rates (%)	Feb 89	55.6	13.0	45.5	7.9
10. GOVERNMENT					
Total government employment** (000)	Feb 89	145.6	2.4	139.4	2.2
Federal employment** (000)	Feb 89	30.3	2.4	29.7	-1.0
State employment** @@ (000)	Feb 89	51.2	1.0	46.8	1.2
Local employment** (000)	Feb 89	64.1	3.6	62.9	4.7
Total general fund revenues@@@ ($ mil.)	Jan 89	140.2	19.0	138.1	9.7

Note: selected data items subject to revision.

N Not available.

* Number of persons by place of residence.

** Number of jobs by place of work.

*** Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

& These include wells that are in the following categories: new drillings, deepened, plugged back, reentry and additional zone.

&& Oil and gas combined.

&&& New mortgage loans closed equals the previously carried item "Total loans closed" plus a relatively insignificant additional loan category.

For example, in the report that contained June 1985 figures this would be the percent change in the average of July 1983 to June 1984 data versus the average of July 1984 to June 1985 data.

Communications and utilities only.

A portion of the increase in lodgers tax receipts is attributable to an increase in the rate levied by the City of Santa Fe. The rate increased from 3 to 4 percent as of July 1, 1987.

@ Passenger traffic includes enplanements and deplanements.

@@ This figure includes full and part time employment at Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL). Full time equivalent employment (FTE) at LANL is 7,700 as of April 1989 according to LANL Personnel Dept.

@@@ Includes recurring and non-recurring revenues.

Sources: New Mexico Department of Labor: Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10;
Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.: Section 1;
U. S. Dept of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: Section 1;
USDA Statistical Reporting Service: Section 2;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Oil and Gas Conservation Division: Section 3;
New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Dept., Oil and Gas Accounting Division: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Section 4;
F. W. Dodge Company (a division of McGraw Hill, Inc.): Section 4;
U. S. Federal Reserve: Section 8;
Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas: Section 8;
U. S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation: Section 8;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Park and Recreation Division: Section 9;
U. S. National Park Service: Section 9;
City of Albuquerque, Albuquerque International Airport: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration, Local Government Division: Section 9;
Pannell, Kerr and Forster: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration: Section 10.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES

GROSS RECEIPTS# FROM RETAIL TRADE##
TOP 20 CITIES
($000)

	CURRENT 3 MONTH AVERAGE* DEC-FEB	% CHANGE AVERAGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS 3 MONTH AVERAGE* SEP-NOV
Alamogordo	$ 14,180	-9.9	$ 14,745
Albuquerque	245,983	0.2	241,874
Artesia	5,064	-2.9	4,775
Carlsbad	12,019	-4.9	12,109
Clovis	16,987	0.0	18,077
Deming	5,837	4.0	5,652
Espanola	6,474	-12.3	7,231
Farmington	31,970	3.4	29,253
Gallup	22,604	1.2	23,361
Hobbs	16,024	-4.4	17,062
Las Cruces	36,913	0.2	36,019
Las Vegas	5,861	-4.2	6,246
Los Alamos	6,322	4.2	6,620
Portales	4,704	-6.1	5,170
Rio Rancho	5,727	17.6	5,916
Roswell	19,395	0.2	19,077
Ruidoso	5,691	1.3	5,774
Santa Fe	53,117	3.9	58,135
Silver City	7,875	-3.5	8,327
Taos	7,650	-1.6	8,799
State total	674,154	0.8	706,294

# Gross receipts reported are for gross receipts tax purposes, which do not include all the receipts of all firms.
## Estimates for May, 1987 based on incomplete data.
* Averages are used to smooth out fluctuations in the data, which are not caused by changes in economic conditions.
Note: Rio Rancho now replaces Grants in the top 20 cities.

Source: New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department.

NEW MEXICO CONSTRUCTION
SELECTED CITIES

	NUMBER OF BUILDING UNITS OR PERMITS *				VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ($000)			
	FEB. 1989	FEB. 1988	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH FEB. 1989	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH FEB. 1988	FEB. 1989	FEB. 1988	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH FEB. 1989	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH FEB. 1988
NEW RESIDENTIAL**								
Alamogordo	3	6	6	13	$ 186	$ 228	$ 360	$ 559
Albuquerque	97	203	208	319	7,305	14,753	15,391	23,352
Carlsbad	1	3	1	9	94	153	94	419
Clovis	11	4	11	5	702	288	702	388
Farmington	1	5	1	9	66	234	66	516
Hobbs	1	0	1	0	116	0	116	0
Las Cruces	28	31	60	80	2,028	1,589	4,262	4,164
Los Alamos	0	3	1	4	0	506	280	696
Rio Rancho***	73	77	131	116	3,253	3,392	6,197	5,121
Roswell	5	7	13	11	323	415	936	685
Ruidoso	4	4	8	5	253	206	506	286
Santa Fe	15	16	31	31	2,221	1,342	3,860	2,171
NEW NONRESIDENTIAL								
Alamogordo	3	7	10	10	56	156	186	166
Albuquerque	0	5	2	12	0	9,549	31,220	15,397
Carlsbad	3	0	8	1	5	0	181	1
Clovis	0	2	2	3	0	43	132	635
Farmington	0	1	0	2	0	25	0	41
Hobbs	1	0	1	2	126	0	126	275
Las Cruces	14	10	21	21	688	733	739	1,456
Los Alamos	1	1	1	1	20	10	20	10
Rio Rancho***	1	2	3	2	100	1,950	346	1,950
Roswell	9	1	14	2	779	1	906	201
Ruidoso	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Fe	2	4	7	4	60	182	2,236	182

Note: Top twelve cities chosen on basis of residential construction activity during the period 1982 through 1984.
* Residential data shows the number of permitted units, while nonresidential data shows the number of permits.
** Residential data includes both single and multi family units.
*** City of Rio Rancho reported Rio Rancho data.

Sources: City of Rio Rancho: Rio Rancho only;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: all others.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES (continued)

ESTIMATED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
(000)

	NEW MEXICO			ALBUQUERQUE MSA*			LAS CRUCES MSA**			SANTA FE MSA***		
	FEB. p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	JAN. r	FEB. p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	JAN. r	FEB. p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	JAN. r	FEB. p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	JAN. r
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	691.3	2.6	673.0	265.4	2.4	257.8	55.3	2.8	53.6	65.2	0.8	64.3
Employment@	640.5	3.8	625.1	250.9	3.0	244.3	51.4	3.0	50.2	62.1	2.0	61.2
Unemployment	50.8	-10.2	47.9	14.5	-6.5	13.6	3.9	0.0	3.4	3.2	-15.8	3.1
Unemployment rate (%)	7.3	-13.1	7.1	5.4	-10.0	5.3	7.1	-1.4	6.4	4.8	-17.2	4.8
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	543.7	2.5	538.8	236.9	2.4	234.7	41.1	2.7	40.5	54.6	1.5	54.6
Mining	15.1	0.0	15.4	0.1	-50.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Contract construction	27.6	-2.5	27.9	14.0	0.7	14.0	2.2	10.0	2.1	2.2	0.0	2.2
Manufacturing	39.9	3.1	40.1	20.3	0.5	20.4	3.2	-11.1	3.5	1.7	6.3	1.7
Durable goods	27.4	4.2	27.3	14.7	0.0	14.7	1.5	-11.8	1.5	1.1	10.0	1.1
Nondurable goods	12.5	0.8	12.8	5.6	1.8	5.7	1.7	-10.5	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.6
Transportation & public utilities	28.5	-1.7	28.4	12.6	0.8	12.6	1.4	0.0	1.4	1.1	-8.3	1.1
Trade	129.9	3.6	131.0	60.3	3.3	61.0	8.9	6.0	8.8	10.7	4.9	10.8
Wholesale	23.0	0.4	23.1	14.2	0.0	14.2	1.0	11.1	1.0	0.9	12.5	0.9
Retail	106.9	4.3	107.9	46.1	4.3	46.8	8.0	6.7	7.9	9.8	4.3	10.0
Finance, insurance, & real estate	27.1	2.7	27.0	15.0	2.7	15.0	1.7	6.3	1.7	1.9	-5.0	1.9
Services	130.0	3.8	129.6	66.4	2.8	65.9	6.7	6.3	6.7	14.6	1.4	14.5
Government	145.6	2.4	139.4	48.2	2.8	45.7	17.0	1.8	16.2	22.5	0.9	22.4
Federal	30.3	2.4	29.7	13.5	0.7	13.1	4.2	0.0	4.2	1.6	6.7	1.6
State	51.2	1.0	46.8	13.3	3.1	11.4	7.1	1.4	6.3	16.7	0.6	16.6
Local	64.1	3.6	62.9	21.4	3.9	21.2	5.7	3.6	5.7	4.2	0.0	4.2

N Not available, less than 50 jobs.
P Preliminary.
R Revised.

* Bernalillo County.
** Dona Ana County.
*** Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties.
@ Includes labor disputes.

Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.

Per Capita Personal Income, Selected States

	1985^r	1986^r	1987^r	1988^p	National^p Rank 1988
SOUTHWEST	$13,093	$13,248	$13,650	$14,365	—
Arizona	12,958	13,670	14,241	14,887	30
NEW MEXICO	11,197	11,459	11,898	12,481	44
Oklahoma	12,182	12,264	12,607	13,269	37
Texas	13,471	13,518	13,889	14,640	33
ROCKY MOUNTAIN	$12,683	$13,081	$13,553	$14,282	—
Colorado	14,698	15,132	15,605	16,417	18
Idaho	10,818	11,184	11,859	12,657	42
Montana	11,016	11,702	12,291	12,670	41
Utah	10,653	10,988	11,389	12,013	48
Wyoming	12,834	12,720	12,719	13,718	35
U.S. AVERAGE	$13,896	$14,608	$15,482	$16,444	—

^{p} Preliminary.
^{r} Revised.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 1989.

Current Economic Developments . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

grew much slower than it did during the five year period immediately preceding, and much slower than in the rest of the country. Among other western states, Arizona fell from 2nd place to 40th, Colorado from 37th to 48th, and California from 13th to 14th. On the other hand, Nevada rose from 8th to 1st, Washington from 25th to 6th, Oregon from 29th to 13th, Texas from 41st to 32nd, and Utah from 31st to 23rd.

Lawrence A. Waldman, Economist

NOW AVAILABLE

The Bureau of Business and Economic Research through its Demographic Analysis and Projections Service (DAPRO) has recently updated projections of population and employment by county in New Mexico. The DAPRO subscription service provides a comprehensive analysis of the demographic and economic trends affecting New Mexico, along with more timely data. Although the complete report is not available to the nonsubscribing public, the projections have been released in an abbreviated format.

The abbreviated report contains projections of population by age and sex, for each county in five-year intervals, 1980–2010. Additionally, the report contains projections of total county nonagricultural employment by year from 1985–1990 and then in five-year intervals from 1990 to 2010. The report is priced at $30.00 plus a $4.00 handling fee for mail out requests. For further information please call the Data Bank at 277-6626.

Subscription Price: $15.00 for one year; $25.00 for two years; $37.00 for three years. Single copies $1.85

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NEW MEXICO BUSINESS

CURRENT ECONOMIC REPORT

Vol. 10 No. 4
May 1989

Current Economic Developments in New Mexico

The New Mexico economy continues to expand moderately in early 1989. Nonagricultural employment increased 2.3 percent in March compared to year ago levels, and now stands at 547,000. The New Mexico unemployment rate averaged 7.7 percent in March. This was above the 5.0 percent unemployment rate nationally, but does represent improvement within New Mexico compared to a year earlier when the rate was 8.5 percent. The number of unemployed New Mexicans and weekly new claims for unemployment insurance were also down in March, indicative of improving labor market conditions within New Mexico.

New Mexico personal income expanded 6.4 percent in the fourth quarter of 1988 to $19.472 billion at an annual rate. This is another favorable indication for the New Mexico economy since personal income growth had slipped to only 4.2 percent in 1986. Stronger personal income growth benefits the state's retail trade and consumer-oriented services sectors.

Current strength in the New Mexico economy is concentrated in manufacturing, retail trade, services and local government employment. Manufacturing employment increased 2.8 percent to 40,400 in March. This sector has been a major source of growth, primarily because of the new hiring at a bus manufacturer in Roswell. New manufacturing plants in Rio Rancho and Belen will keep this sector growing in 1989 and 1990.

Retail trade and services employment grew 4.4 percent and 3.2 percent, respectively in March. Both sectors are benefitted from the improved personal income growth in New Mexico. Some of this growth is also tourism-related as visits to national parks in New Mexico have increased as has passenger traffic at Albuquerque's expanded airport.

Local government employment includes city/county workers as well as school teachers. This sector's employment grew 2.9 percent in March compared to figures one year ago. For the 12 month period ending March, 1989, employment increased 4.5 percent compared to the previous 12 month period. Demographics is playing a role here as an expanding young population has caused school enrollments to rise at many New Mexico public schools.

Construction and mining remain as New Mexico's weakest sectors. Construction employment has fallen for the last three years and fell 2.1 percent in March from a year ago. Mining employment fell 1.3 percent over the same time period and has been relatively flat over the last two 12 month averages. A few bright spots should be noted. Molycorp announced the reopening of their Taos molybdenum mine, employing about 250 workers. Gas well completions rose sharply in February and March, reflecting expanded drilling for coal seam gas in the Four Corners area.

UPDATE ON FEDERAL SPENDING IN NEW MEXICO

The federal government plays a major role in the New Mexico economy. Previous BBER estimates indicate that the federal government at a minimum directly accounts for about 15.0 percent of all jobs within the state. Recent data released by the U.S. Bureau of the Census indicate that the federal government spent $8.685 billion in New Mexico during FY88. As a relative comparison, New Mexico personal income measured $18.841 billion during calendar 1988. Compared to the other 50 states, in FY88 New Mexico ranked second in per capita federal expenditures.

Of this $8.685 billion, $1.202 billion went for salaries of military and civilian federal workers; $2.369 billion went for direct payments to individuals for such things as social security and federal pensions. Another $831 million went for grants to state and local governments and $160 million went for "other" federal spending. The biggest chunk went for federal government procurement—$4.124 billion—which funded Sandia and Los Alamos National Laboratories, the SDI work at Oro Grande and other federal purchases.

Military spending is vitally important to New Mexico's economy. The four major military installations—Kirtland AFB in Albuquerque, Cannon AFB in Clovis, Holloman AFB in Alamagordo and White Sands Missile Range near Las Cruces—reported in FY88 total employment on-base of 43,662 and a payroll of $1.24 billion. In addition, 19,318 military retirees live in New Mexico (most in the Albuquerque area) with total annual pensions of $25.3 million.

In the future the role of military spending in New Mexico will expand. Kirtland AFB is expected to gain about 1,500 new jobs when the Air Force Inspection and Safety Center moves here from California and the existing 1550th Helicopter Squadron expands its mission. Cannon AFB will also expand as a result of the recent nationwide base closure exercise. Cannon AFB will gain another 1,100 military positions with the relocation of a F-111 fighter/bomber squadron from Idaho.

Brian McDonald
Director

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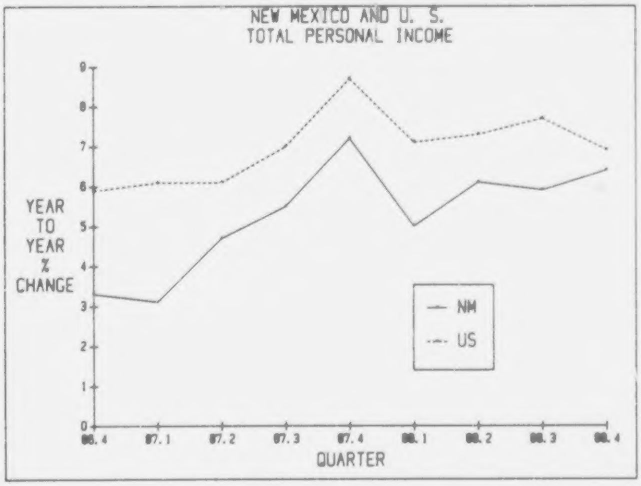
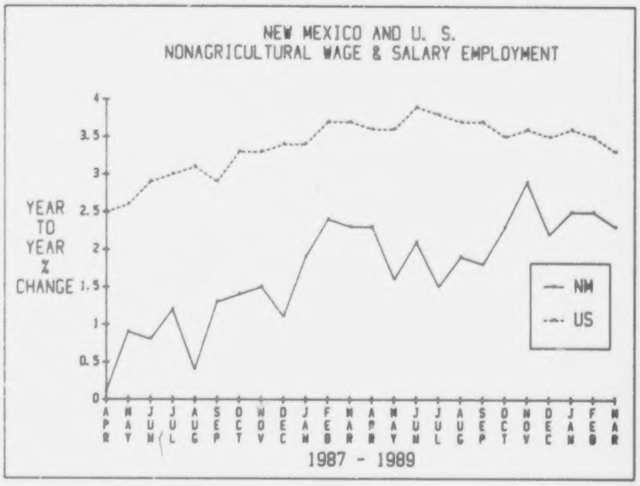
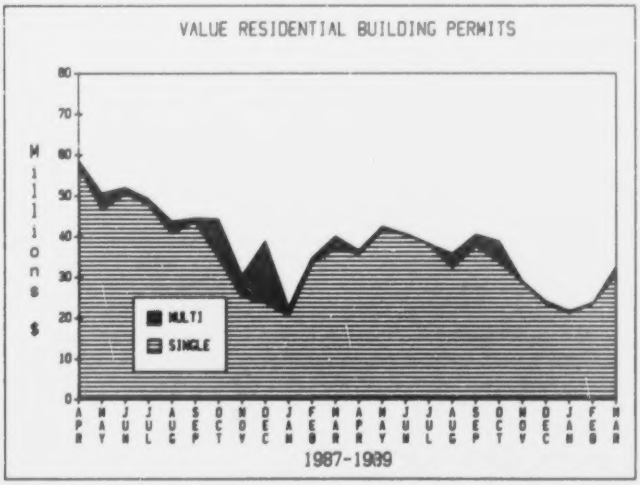
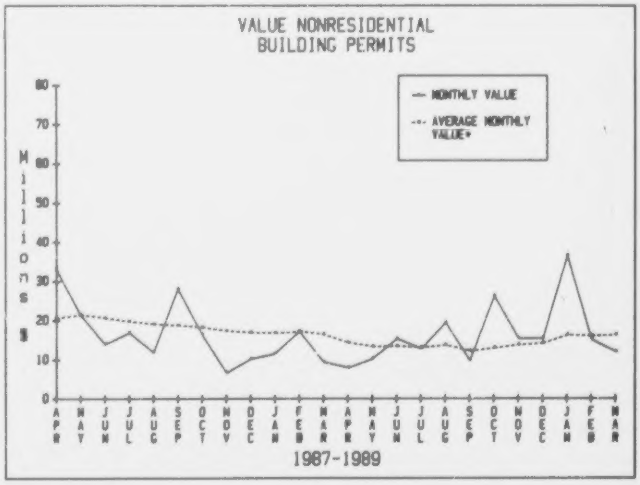
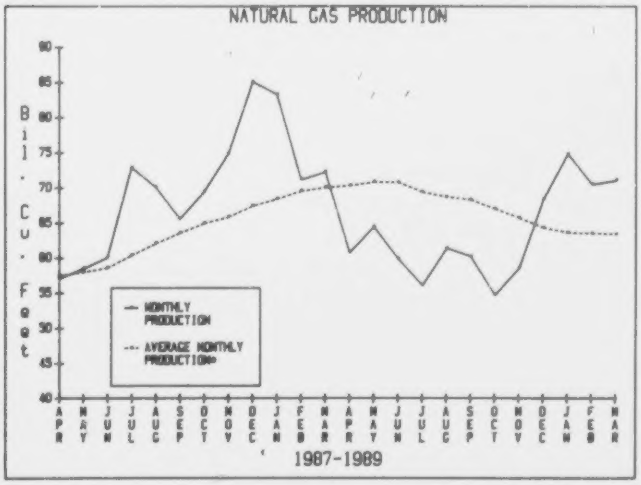
ECONOMIC TRENDS IN NEW MEXICO

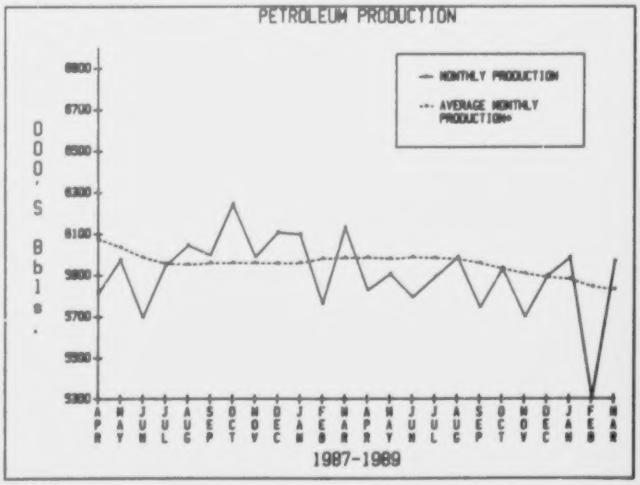












* 12 month moving average. For example, the point for August, 1988 represents an average of data from September, 1987 through August, 1988.

U.S. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/ QTR DATA
Consumer price index				
All urban consumers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Mar 89	122.3	5.0	121.6
Food and beverages	Mar 89	123.3	6.3	122.7
Housing	Mar 89	121.5	3.8	121.1
Apparel and upkeep	Mar 89	119.3	4.4	115.3
Transportation	Mar 89	111.9	5.1	111.6
Medical care	Mar 89	146.1	7.2	145.2
Entertainment	Mar 89	124.7	4.8	124.3
Other goods and services	Mar 89	144.4	7.3	144.1
Revised series, wage earners and clerical workers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Mar 89	120.8	5.0	120.2
Gross national product* ($Bil. constant)	Q1 89	4088.2	3.3	4033.4
Prime interest rate** (% per annum)	Mar 89	11.5	35.3	11.5
Mortgage interest rate*** (% per annum)	Mar 89	10.0	9.6	9.8
3 month treasury bill# (% per annum)	Mar 89	8.8	55.2	8.5
Industrial production## (1977=100)	Mar 89	141.0	4.7	141.0
Manufacturers new orders## ($Bil.)	Mar 89	232.9	10.0	231.3

NEW MEXICO AND U.S. COMPARISONS

		NEW MEXICO			UNITED STATES		
	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA
Employment (000)	Mar 89	629.7	0.8	640.6	115,844	2.6	115,023
Unemployment rate (%)	Mar 89	7.7	-9.4	7.3	5.2	-11.9	5.6
Nonagricultural employment (000)	Mar 89	547.0	2.3	543.8	107,621	3.3	106,942
Personal income### ($Mil.)	Q4 88	19,472	6.4	18,956	4,172,895	6.9	4,077,502
Housing units permitted							
Single	Mar 89	402	-20.1	306	84,096	-15.3	59,522
Multi	Mar 89	40	-79.5	0	31,966	-21.4	26,856

Note: Selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* 1982 dollars at seasonally adjusted annual rates.
** Closing rate for month.
*** Effective rate (in the primary market) on conventional mortgages, reflecting fees and charges as well as contract rate and assumed, on the average, repayment at end of 10 years.
# Rate on new issues within period; bank discount basis.
Monthly data seasonally adjusted.
Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

Sources: U. S. Department of Labor, News: CPI data;
New Mexico Department of Labor and U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: employment and unemployment data.
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: income data;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: construction data.
U. S. Council of Economic Advisors, Economic Indicators: all other data.

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
1. GENERAL					
Civilian labor force* (000)	Mar 89	682.1	-0.1	691.4	1.2
Total employment* (000)	Mar 89	629.7	0.8	640.6	2.4
Unemployment* (000)	Mar 89	52.4	-10.0	50.8	-11.2
Unemployment rate (%)	Mar 89	7.7	-9.4	7.3	-11.6
Weekly new unemployment insurance claims	Mar 89	1110.0	-13.1	1495.0	-5.8
Nonagricultural wage/salary employment**(000)	Mar 89	547.0	2.3	543.8	2.1
Personal income*** ($ mil.)	Q4 88	19472.0	6.4	18956.0	5.9
New business incorporations	Jan 89	207.0	7.3	233.0	4.6
Business failure liabilities ($ 000)	Nov 88	11565.0	601.8	168266.0	303.9
2. AGRICULTURAL RECEIPTS					
Livestock and products ($ mil.)	Dec 88	71.0	10.2	140.9	5.1
Crops ($ mil.)	Dec 88	36.5	26.7	46.6	11.3
Total ($ mil.)	Dec 88	107.5	15.3	187.5	6.9
3. MINING					
Employment** (000)	Mar 89	15.1	-1.3	15.0	0.7
Average hourly earnings ($)	Mar 89	12.15	6.0	12.23	7.7
Petroleum production (000 bbls.)	Mar 89	5966.3	-2.7	5302.8	-2.6
Natural gas production (bil. cu. ft.)	Mar 89	71.1	-1.7	70.5	-9.5
Coal production (000 short tons)	Mar 89	1875.0	12.2	1585.0	0.8
Oil well completions&	Mar 89	46.0	-17.9	30.0	-19.0
Gas well completions&	Mar 89	81.0	211.5	44.0	38.4
Total footage drilled&& (000)	Mar 89	532.2	19.3	383.2	-2.1
Oil sales ($ mil.)	Jan 89	95.2	3.4	74.7	-17.3
Gas sales ($ mil.)	Jan 89	120.5	-23.2	79.5	-9.9
4. CONSTRUCTION					
Employment** (000)	Mar 89	28.5	-2.1	27.5	-5.0
Average hourly earnings ($)	Mar 89	11.40	4.2	11.15	4.7
Residential units permitted	Mar 89	442.0	-36.7	306.0	-29.8
Residential building permits ($ mil.)	Mar 89	32.7	-18.7	23.7	-20.7
Nonresidential building permits ($ mil.)	Mar 89	11.9	28.0	15.0	-0.4
Residential construction contracts ($ mil.)	Mar 89	47.2	-23.9	32.7	-6.0
Nonresidential construction contracts ($mil.)	Mar 89	43.7	44.7	19.6	-4.1
Nonbuilding construction contracts ($ mil.)	Mar 89	22.5	-39.7	43.8	15.9
5. TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES					
Employment** (000)	Mar 89	28.5	-2.1	28.6	-0.7
Average hourly earnings## ($)	Mar 89	14.29	6.2	14.18	2.0
6. MANUFACTURING					
Employment** (000)	Mar 89	40.4	2.8	40.3	3.3
Average hourly earnings ($)	Mar 89	8.56	-1.9	8.79	-0.3
Electric & electronic equipment employment** (000)	Mar 89	5.8	9.4	5.7	10.0
Transportation equipment employment** (000)	Mar 89	5.4	5.9	5.4	10.4
Food & kindred products employment** (000)	Mar 89	3.7	2.8	3.7	-2.5
Textile & apparel employment** (000)	Mar 89	2.7	3.8	2.7	3.8
Lumber & wood products employment** (000)	Mar 89	2.4	0.0	2.4	-3.8

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS (continued)

	CURRENT		% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
	MO/QTR	DATA			
7. TRADE					
Wholesale employment** (000)	Mar 89	23.1	0.9	23.1	0.9
Retail employment** (000)	Mar 89	107.7	4.4	106.8	2.9
Average hourly earnings ($)	Mar 89	6.42	-4.3	6.68	-1.8
8. FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE					
Employment** (000)	Mar 89	27.1	1.5	27.2	1.1
Bank average hourly earnings ($)	Mar 89	6.60	11.9	6.70	6.0
Bank total assets ($ mil.)	Q4 88	10168.5	4.2	9932.5	3.3
Bank total deposits ($ mil.)	Q4 88	8642.7	3.2	8440.2	2.4
Bank net loans ($ mil.)	Q4 88	5748.2	5.0	5694.9	N
S & L total assets ($ mil.)	Feb 89	5329.0	-10.6	5350.0	-7.3
S & L total deposits ($ mil.)	Feb 89	4558.0	-4.4	4594.0	2.7
S & L new mortgage loans closed&&& ($ mil.)	Feb 89	51.0	-25.0	54.0	-24.3
9. SERVICES AND TOURISM					
Total service employment** (000)	Mar 89	130.5	3.2	129.7	3.9
Lodging employment** (000)	Mar 89	10.9	0.9	10.8	0.0
Eating & drinking places employment** (000)	Mar 89	41.1	7.3	40.5	4.6
Visits to state parks (000)	Mar 89	358.8	15.8	151.7	N
Visits to national parks/monuments (000)	Mar 89	204.5	30.5	85.9	5.8
Passenger traffic at Albuquerque airport@ (000)	Mar 89	397.9	9.9	314.0	2.8
Lodgers tax receipts### ($ 000)	Q4 88	2577.3	13.6	3038.1	16.9
Lodging occupancy rates (%)	Mar 89	65.7	4.5	55.6	7.5
10. GOVERNMENT					
Total government employment** (000)	Mar 89	146.1	2.3	145.6	2.4
Federal employment** (000)	Mar 89	30.3	2.0	30.3	-0.3
State employment** @@ (000)	Mar 89	51.6	1.8	51.1	1.5
Local employment** (000)	Mar 89	64.2	2.9	64.2	4.5
Total general fund revenues@@@ ($ mil.)	Mar 89	125.7	-15.0	117.3	9.7

Note: selected data items subject to revision.

N Not available.

* Number of persons by place of residence.

** Number of jobs by place of work.

*** Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

& These include wells that are in the following categories: new drillings, deepened, plugged back, reentry and additional zone.

&& Oil and gas combined.

&&& New mortgage loans closed equals the previously carried item "Total loans closed" plus a relatively insignificant additional loan category.

For example, in the report that contained June 1985 figures this would be the percent change in the average of July 1983 to June 1984 data versus the average of July 1984 to June 1985 data.

Communications and utilities only.

A portion of the increase in lodgers tax receipts is attributable to an increase in the rate levied by the City of Santa Fe. The rate increased from 3 to 4 percent as of July 1, 1987.

@ Passenger traffic includes enplanements and deplanements.

@@ This figure includes full and part time employment at Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL). Full time equivalent employment (FTE) at LANL is 7,700 as of April 1989 according to LANL Personnel Dept.

@@@ Includes recurring and non-recurring revenues.

Sources: New Mexico Department of Labor: Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10;
Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.: Section 1;
U. S. Dept of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: Section 1;
USDA Statistical Reporting Service: Section 2;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Oil and Gas Conservation Division: Section 3;
New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Dept., Oil and Gas Accounting Division: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Section 4;
F. W. Dodge Company (a division of McGraw Hill, Inc.): Section 4;
U. S. Federal Reserve: Section 8;
Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas: Section 8;
U. S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation: Section 8;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Park and Recreation Division: Section 9;
U. S. National Park Service: Section 9;
City of Albuquerque, Albuquerque International Airport: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration, Local Government Division: Section 9;
Pannell, Kerr and Forster: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration: Section 10.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES

GROSS RECEIPTS# FROM RETAIL TRADE##
TOP 20 CITIES
($000)

	CURRENT 3 MONTH AVERAGE* JAN-MAR	% CHANGE AVERAGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS 3 MONTH AVERAGE* OCT-DEC
Alamogordo	$ 14,552	-7.0	$ 14,908
Albuquerque	241,513	0.9	238,479
Artesia	5,010	2.3	4,681
Carlsbad	12,456	8.8	11,512
Clovis	17,216	3.0	17,570
Deming	6,030	14.4	5,536
Espanola	6,362	-8.9	6,868
Farmington	30,948	2.6	29,473
Gallup	23,008	3.6	22,186
Hobbs	16,346	-5.2	16,357
Las Cruces	37,977	4.2	35,552
Las Vegas	5,839	0.9	5,866
Los Alamos	5,965	6.2	6,361
Portales	4,972	2.9	5,236
Rio Rancho	5,619	13.2	5,921
Roswell	19,775	8.5	18,533
Ruidoso	5,464	5.9	4,903
Santa Fe	52,636	7.7	53,004
Silver City	8,191	5.7	7,995
Taos	7,849	9.2	8,018
State total	673,244	3.5	661,101

Gross receipts reported are for gross receipts tax purposes, which do not include all the receipts of all firms.
Estimates for May, 1987 based on incomplete data.
* Averages are used to smooth out fluctuations in the data, which are not caused by changes in economic conditions.
Note: Rio Rancho now replaces Grants in the top 20 cities.

Source: New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department.

NEW MEXICO CONSTRUCTION
SELECTED CITIES

	NUMBER OF BUILDING UNITS OR PERMITS *				VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ($000)			
			CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH MARCH				CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH MARCH	
	MARCH 1989	MARCH 1988	1989	1988	MARCH 1989	MARCH 1988	1989	1988
NEW RESIDENTIAL**								
Alamogordo	10	10	16	23	$ 662	$ 589	$ 1,022	$ 1,147
Albuquerque	118	362	326	681	9,501	16,783	24,892	40,136
Carlsbad	4	1	5	10	266	50	360	469
Clovis	20	2	31	7	1,086	127	1,788	515
Farmington	3	2	4	11	156	74	222	590
Hobbs	1	0	2	0	67	0	183	0
Las Cruces	32	39	93	194	2,162	2,489	6,484	8,748
Los Alamos	2	1	3	5	135	209	415	905
Rio Rancho***	107	101	238	217	5,375	4,224	11,572	9,345
Roswell	5	6	18	17	327	444	1,264	1,129
Ruidoso	5	7	13	12	323	603	810	889
Santa Fe	42	46	73	77	3,333	2,410	7,193	4,581
NEW NONRESIDENTIAL								
Alamogordo	3	8	13	18	164	363	350	529
Albuquerque	5	0	7	12	4,607	0	35,827	15,397
Carlsbad	5	13	13	14	43	72	225	72
Clovis	1	1	3	4	259	389	391	1,023
Farmington	0	2	0	4	0	1,371	0	1,412
Hobbs	2	0	3	2	56	0	182	275
Las Cruces	11	15	28	39	390	1,689	928	4,501
Los Alamos	1	2	2	3	25	2	45	12
Rio Rancho***	1	4	3	6	330	3,262	576	5,212
Roswell	9	9	23	11	30	256	936	457
Ruidoso	1	0	2	0	454	0	481	0
Santa Fe	7	6	14	10	618	1,117	2,854	1,299

Note: Top twelve cities chosen on basis of residential construction activity during the period 1982 through 1984.
* Residential data shows the number of permitted units, while nonresidential data shows the number of permits.
** Residential data includes both single and multi family units.
*** City of Rio Rancho reported Rio Rancho data.

Sources: City of Rio Rancho: Rio Rancho only;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: all others.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES (continued)

ESTIMATED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT (000)

	NEW MEXICO			ALBUQUERQUE MSA*			LAS CRUCES MSA**			SANTA FE MSA***		
	MARCHp	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	FEB. r	MARCHp	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	FEB. r	MARCHp	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	FEB. r	MARCHp	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	FEB. r
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	682.2	-0.1	691.4	260.9	-0.5	265.1	55.6	0.9	55.6	64.3	-1.5	65.2
Employment@	629.7	0.8	640.6	246.2	-0.1	250.7	51.4	1.2	51.7	60.9	-1.1	62.1
Unemployment	52.4	-10.0	50.8	14.8	-6.9	14.4	4.2	0.0	3.9	3.3	-10.8	3.1
Unemployment rate (%)	7.7	-9.4	7.3	5.7	-6.6	5.4	7.6	-1.3	7.1	5.2	-8.8	4.8
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	547.0	2.3	543.8	238.2	2.0	236.6	41.9	3.2	41.4	54.9	1.9	54.7
Mining	15.1	-1.3	15.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Contract construction	28.5	-2.1	27.5	14.3	0.0	14.0	2.2	4.8	2.2	2.2	-4.3	2.2
Manufacturing	40.4	2.8	40.3	20.4	0.0	20.4	3.6	-2.7	3.6	1.7	6.3	1.7
Durable goods	27.5	3.0	27.4	14.8	0.0	14.8	1.6	-5.9	1.6	1.1	10.0	1.1
Nondurable goods	12.9	2.4	12.9	5.6	0.0	5.6	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.6
Transportation & public utilities	28.5	-2.1	28.6	12.6	0.0	12.6	1.4	-6.7	1.4	1.1	-8.3	1.1
Trade	130.8	3.7	129.9	60.7	3.4	60.2	8.9	6.0	8.9	10.8	4.9	10.7
Wholesale	23.1	0.9	23.1	14.2	0.0	14.2	1.0	11.1	1.0	0.9	12.5	0.9
Retail	107.7	4.4	106.8	46.5	4.5	46.0	8.0	5.3	7.9	9.9	4.2	9.8
Finance, insurance, & real estate	27.1	1.5	27.2	14.9	0.7	15.0	1.8	5.9	1.7	2.0	0 0	1.9
Services	130.5	3.2	129.7	66.7	2.1	66.3	6.7	4.7	6.7	14.5	0.7	14.6
Government	146.1	2.3	145.6	48.4	2.5	48.0	17.3	2.4	17.0	22.7	2.7	22.6
Federal	30.3	2.0	30.3	13.6	0.7	13.5	4.3	2.4	4.2	1.6	6.7	1.6
State	51.6	1.8	51.1	13.3	3.1	13.1	7.2	1.4	7.1	16.8	2.4	16.8
Local	64.2	2.9	64.2	21.5	3.4	21.4	5.8	3.6	5.7	4.3	2.4	4.2

N Not available, less than 50 jobs.
P Preliminary.
R Revised.

* Bernalillo County.
** Dona Ana County.
*** Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties.
@ Includes labor disputes.

Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.

Total Direct Federal Expenditures or Obligations by County ($ Millions)

County	FY 1987	FY 1988	% Change*	County	FY 1987	FY 1988	% Change*
Bernalillo	$3,016.7	$3,237.7	7.3	McKinley	$170.9	$ 200.4	17.3
Catron	9.4	8.0	−14.5	Mora	12.0	16.2	35.6
Chaves	143.1	148.1	3.5	Otero	336.1	349.4	4.0
Cibola	43.2	48.7	12.7	Quay	33.4	40.9	22.3
Colfax	45.0	50.5	12.2	Rio Arriba	163.3	87.7	−46.3
Curry	193.9	200.5	3.4	Roosevelt	53.5	53.1	−0.6
De Baca	10.1	7.5	−26.0	Sandoval	94.3	98.7	4.6
Dona Ana	563.5	554.7	−1.6	San Juan	184.0	200.4	8.9
Eddy	$ 165.0	$ 219.7	33.2	San Miguel	$ 65.7	$ 69.5	5.7
Grant	62.7	59.6	−4.9	Santa Fe	310.9	350.6	12.8
Guadalupe	25.3	25.2	−0.3	Sierra	38.8	41.2	6.3
Harding	2.8	3.1	11.2	Socorro	42.3	42.9	1.5
Hidalgo	10.4	11.6	12.4	Taos	52.1	54.3	4.1
Lea	90.7	94.5	4.2	Torrance	26.0	32.4	24.6
Lincoln	37.6	33.5	−11.0	Union	18.0	15.2	−15.5
Los Alamos	988.8	1,966.2	98.8	Valencia	92.0	99.4	8.0
Luna	62.7	62.9	0.4	State Undistributed	261.7	295.4	12.9
				New Mexico	$7,425.8	$8,779.9	18.2

*Calculations based on unrounded numbers.

Note: Total expenditures for New Mexico in this table differ from values presented in "The Current Economic Developments in New Mexico" article contained in this month's issue of *New Mexico Business*. The values for New Mexico shown in the table are taken from the U.S. Bureau of the Census publication that contains county data. In that publication, federal grants generally represent *obligations* and include payments to state and local governments, and grants to nongovernmental recipients. However, the values for New Mexico shown in the accompanying article are taken from the U.S. Bureau of the Census publication that contains only state data. In that publication, grants to state and local governments represent only *actual expenditures* of the federal government.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Consolidated Federal Funds Report, Volume I, County Areas*, FY 1987 and 1988.

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NEW MEXICO BUSINESS

CURRENT ECONOMIC REPORT

Vol. 10 No. 5
June 1989

New Mexico 1987 Census of Retail Trade is Now Available

The *New Mexico 1987 Census of Retail Trade* is the first of the U.S. Census Bureau's economic census series to be released for New Mexico. The economic census series includes statistical data for industries such as retail and wholesale trade, services, transportation, manufactures, minerals, construction, agriculture, foreign trade and governments. On the whole, the economic censuses are updated every five years since 1967 and before that were available for 1963, 1958 and 1954. Prior to that time, the individual censuses were taken separately and at varying times.

Specifically, the *Census of Retail Trade* enumerates establishments primarily engaged in selling merchandise to the public for personal or household use and rendering services incidental to the sale of those goods. An important characteristic of retail trade establishments is that these businesses are engaged in activities which attract the general public to buy goods. Additionally, these businesses may buy or receive merchandise, as well as sell merchandise; and they may process their products, although processing is incidental or subordinate to selling.

The data collection for the economic censuses is made up of two methods. The first is through administrative records and the second by mail canvassing. The two survey methods target different types of respondents. The administrative record method obtains basic data, such as total receipts, payroll and employment from two federal agencies—the Internal Revenue Service and the Social Security Administration. This universe consists of firms who have no paid employees, as well as selected small, single-establishment firms with paid employees below a specified number (generally, three or less employees). The second method, mail canvassing, is made up of a universe consisting of firms with paid employees above a certain size cutoff (generally, four or more employees), as well as a 10% sample size of smaller firms with paid employees.

The retail establishments included in the *Census of Retail Trade* are classified by kind of business, according to the principal lines of commodities sold or the usual trade designations (drug store, cigar store, shoe store, etc.). There are eight major industry groups in retail trade in the standard industrial classification (SIC) system:

52	Building materials, hardware, garden supply and mobile home dealers
53	General merchandise sales
54	Food stores
55	Automotive dealers and gasoline service stations
56	Apparel and accessory stores
57	Home furniture, furnishings and equipment stores
58	Eating and drinking places
59	Miscellaneous retail

These major SIC groups are broken down further into three-digit industry groups, which in turn are subdivided into four-digit industry groups. The classifications for 1987 are based on the *1987 SIC Manual*. On the other hand, the *1982 Census of Retail Trade* is based on the *1972 SIC Manual* and its *1977 Supplement*. Comparing the *1987 Census of Retail Trade* to the *1982 Census of Retail Trade* requires taking into account major revisions in the two SIC manuals. These major revisions limit the comparability of data between 1982 and 1987. The *1987 SIC Manual* now identifies several new retail businesses which were not previously available (computer and software stores, optical goods stores and record and prerecorded tape stores). Since it was not possible to retabulate the 1982 data using the *1987 SIC Manual*, certain tables are included in the publications to help define the impact of those changes and create a bridge to the 1982 classifications. Additionally, data are available for the U.S. and states for both 1987 and 1982, using the *1977 SIC Manual* classifications.

The geographic coverage of the *New Mexico 1987 Census of Retail Trade* includes data for the state, metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), counties and places with 2,500 inhabitants or more.

The data items available from the *New Mexico 1987 Census of Retail Trade* are as follows: number of establishments, sales, annual payroll, first quarter payroll, paid employees for the pay period including March 12, number of individual proprietorships and partnerships, and selected ratios. Additionally, each publication provides selected data from the previous economic census for easier comparisons (i.e., 1982 data are available in the 1987 publication). Selected definitions of the above data variables are:

1) Establishments are a single physical location at which business is conducted. An establishment can have a payroll or not. The majority of data in the *1987 Census of Retail Trade* is for establishments with payroll. It is counted if it was in business at any time during the calendar year 1987. For 1982

(Continued on Page 8)

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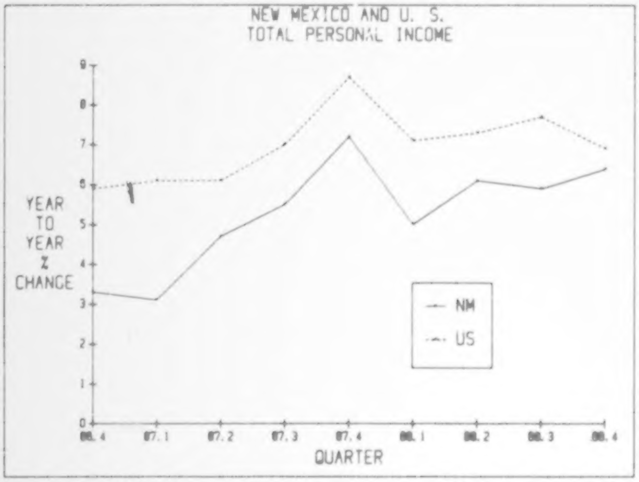
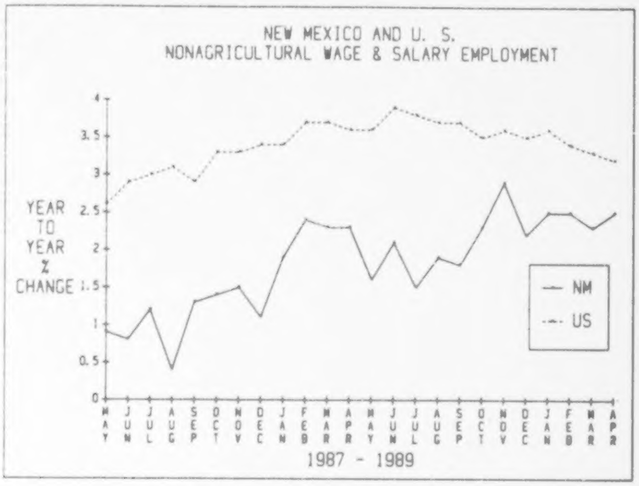
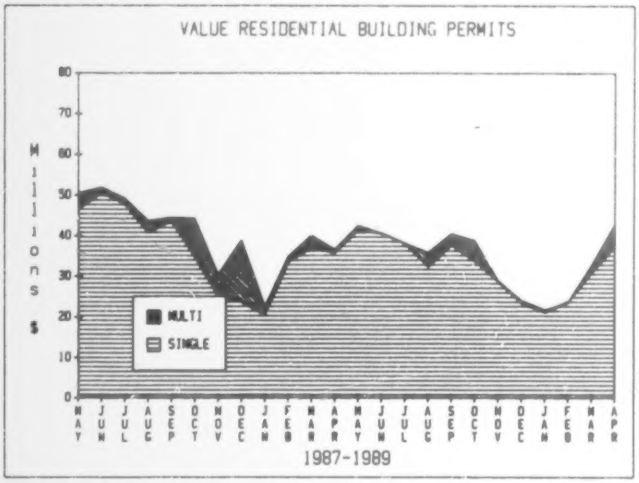
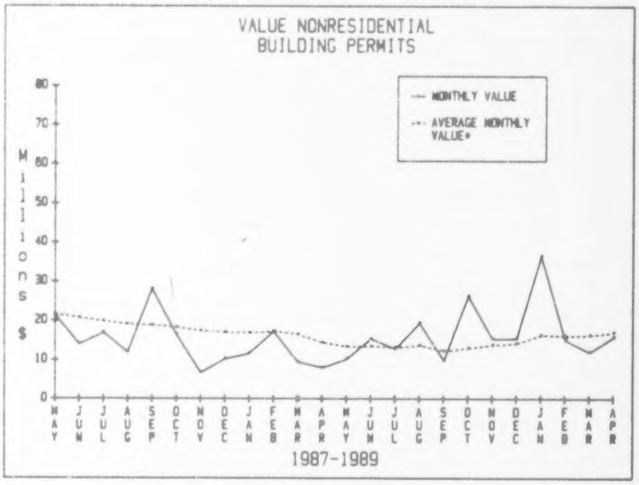
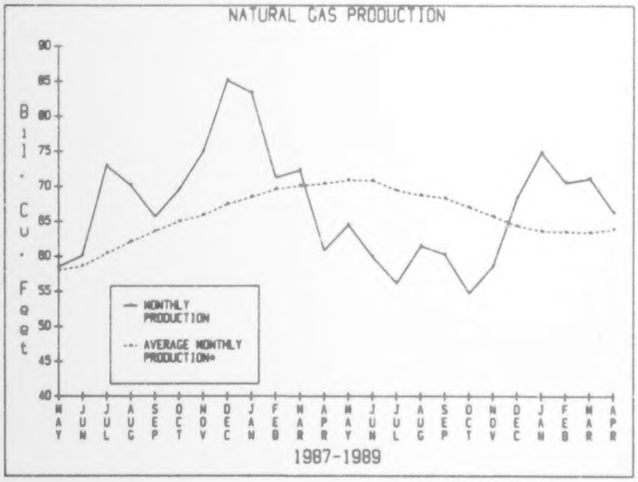
ECONOMIC TRENDS IN NEW MEXICO

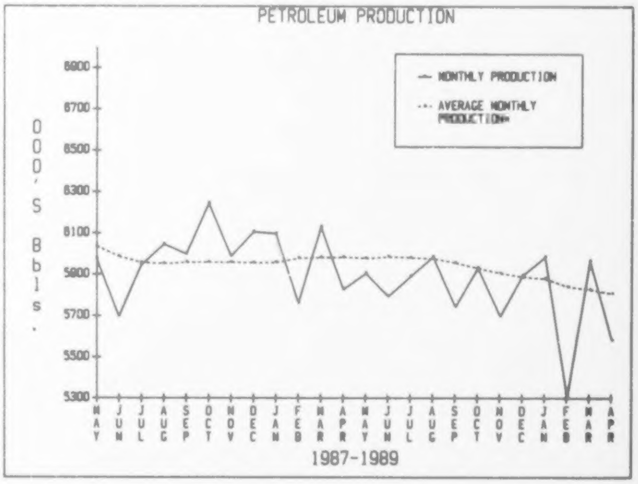












* 12 month moving average. For example, the point for August, 1988 represents an average of data from September, 1987 through August, 1988.

U.S. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/ QTR DATA
Consumer price index				
All urban consumers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Apr 89	123.1	5.1	122.3
Food and beverages	Apr 89	124.0	6.3	123.3
Housing	Apr 89	121.6	3.7	121.5
Apparel and upkeep	Apr 89	120.9	3.3	119.3
Transportation	Apr 89	114.6	6.9	111.9
Medical care	Apr 89	146.8	7.2	146.1
Entertainment	Apr 89	125.4	4.8	124.7
Other goods and services	Apr 89	144.7	7.3	144.4
Revised series, wage earners and clerical workers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Apr 89	121.8	5.3	120.8
Gross national product* ($Bil. constant)	Q1 89	4088.2	3.3	4033.4
Prime interest rate** (% per annum)	Mar 89	11.5	35.3	11.5
Mortgage interest rate*** (% per annum)	Mar 89	10.0	9.6	9.8
3 month treasury bill# (% per annum)	Mar 89	8.8	55.2	8.5
Industrial production## (1977=100)	Mar 89	141.0	4.7	141.0
Manufacturers new orders## ($Bil.)	Mar 89	232.9	10.0	231.3

NEW MEXICO AND U.S. COMPARISONS

		NEW MEXICO			UNITED STATES		
	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA
Employment (000)	Apr 89	635.7	0.7	629.6	116,347	2.1	115,844
Unemployment rate (%)	Apr 89	7.0	-16.7	7.7	5.1	-3.8	5.2
Nonagricultural employment (000)	Apr 89	550.7	2.5	547.1	108,496	3.2	107,606
Personal income### ($Mil.)	Q4 88	19,472	6.4	18,956	4,172,895	6.9	4,077,502
Housing units permitted							
Single	Apr 89	503	-3.6	402	89,021	-5.5	84,096
Multi	Apr 89	310	933.3	40	32,453	-25.0	31,966

Note: Selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* 1982 dollars at seasonally adjusted annual rates.
** Closing rate for month.
*** Effective rate (in the primary market) on conventional mortgages, reflecting fees and charges as well as contract rate and assumed, on the average, repayment at end of 10 years.
# Rate on new issues within period; bank discount basis.
Monthly data seasonally adjusted.
Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
Sources: U. S. Department of Labor, News: CPI data;
New Mexico Department of Labor and U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: employment and unemployment data.
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: income data;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: construction data.
U. S. Council of Economic Advisors, Economic Indicators: all other data.

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT		% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
	MO/QTR	DATA			
1. GENERAL					
Civilian labor force* (000)	Apr 89	683.8	-0.8	681.9	1.0
Total employment* (000)	Apr 89	635.7	0.7	629.6	2.2
Unemployment* (000)	Apr 89	48.1	-16.9	52.2	-12.4
Unemployment rate (%)	Apr 89	7.0	-16.7	7.7	-12.8
Weekly new unemployment insurance claims	Apr 89	1198.0	-8.8	1110.0	-5.5
Nonagricultural wage/salary employment**(000)	Apr 89	550.7	2.5	547.1	2.2
Personal income*** ($ mil.)	Q4 88	19472.0	6.4	18956.0	5.9
New business incorporations	Mar 89	259.0	6.6	203.0	2.5
Business failure liabilities ($ 000)	Nov 88	11565.0	601.8	168266.0	303.9
2. AGRICULTURAL RECEIPTS					
Livestock and products ($ mil.)	Dec 88	48.7	-24.4	111.8	6.9
Crops ($ mil.)	Dec 88	36.6	27.1	42.8	10.3
Total ($ mil.)	Dec 88	85.3	-8.5	154.6	7.9
3. MINING					
Employment** (000)	Apr 89	15.3	0.7	15.2	0.7
Average hourly earnings ($)	Apr 89	12.28	2.6	12.13	7.7
Petroleum production (000 bbls.)	Apr 89	5579.7	-4.2	5966.3	-3.0
Natural gas production (bil. cu. ft.)	Apr 89	66.2	8.9	71.1	-9.2
Coal production (000 short tons)	Apr 89	2005.0	29.1	1875.0	0.7
Oil well completions&	Apr 89	29.0	45.0	46.0	-14.9
Gas well completions&	Apr 89	23.0	-47.7	81.0	18.6
Total footage drilled&& (000)	Apr 89	375.8	0.9	532.2	-3.7
Oil sales ($ mil.)	Feb 89	81.7	-8.8	95.2	-18.2
Gas sales ($ mil.)	Feb 89	109.3	-16.7	120.5	-14.9
4. CONSTRUCTION					
Employment** (000)	Apr 89	29.2	-1.7	28.5	-5.1
Average hourly earnings ($)	Apr 89	11.38	4.2	11.38	4.8
Residential units permitted	Apr 89	813.0	47.3	442.0	-23.2
Residential building permits ($ mil.)	Apr 89	42.8	16.6	32.7	-15.9
Nonresidential building permits ($ mil.)	Apr 89	15.8	100.0	11.9	18.9
Residential construction contracts ($ mil.)	Apr 89	39.8	-13.5	46.0	-3.3
Nonresidential construction contracts ($mil.)	Apr 89	28.3	19.9	46.1	-2.5
Nonbuilding construction contracts ($ mil.)	Apr 89	28.6	5.1	22.5	21.5
5. TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES					
Employment** (000)	Apr 89	28.7	-1.7	28.5	-0.7
Average hourly earnings## ($)	Apr 89	13.78	0.8	14.29	2.0
6. MANUFACTURING					
Employment** (000)	Apr 89	40.5	3.3	40.4	3.1
Average hourly earnings ($)	Apr 89	8.48	-3.4	8.56	-0.7
Electric & electronic equipment employment** (000)	Apr 89	5.7	9.6	5.8	9.8
Transportation equipment employment** (000)	Apr 89	5.4	5.9	5.4	10.4
Food & kindred products employment** (000)	Apr 89	3.7	2.8	3.7	-2.5
Textile & apparel employment** (000)	Apr 89	2.7	0.0	2.7	3.8
Lumber & wood products employment** (000)	Apr 89	2.4	0.0	2.4	-3.8

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS (continued)

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
7. TRADE					
Wholesale employment** (000)	Apr 89	23.3	1.3	22.1	0.9
Retail employment** (000)	Apr 89	108.8	4.4	107.6	3.0
Average hourly earnings ($)	Apr 89	6.78	0.6	6.61	-1.6
8. FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE					
Employment** (000)	Apr 89	27.5	3.0	27.1	1.1
Bank average hourly earnings ($)	Apr 89	6.70	11.7	6.60	6.9
Bank total assets ($ mil.)	Q4 88	10168.5	4.2	9932.5	3.3
Bank total deposits ($ mil.)	Q4 88	8642.7	3.2	8440.2	2.4
Bank net loans ($ mil.)	Q4 88	5748.2	5.0	5694.9	1.0
S & L total assets ($ mil.)	Apr 89	5306.0	-9.2	5296.0	-8.6
S & L total deposits ($ mil.)	Apr 89	4531.0	-6.3	4525.0	0.6
S & L new mortgage loans closed&&& ($ mil.)	Apr 89	77.0	0.0	93.0	-6.4
9. SERVICES AND TOURISM					
Total service employment** (000)	Apr 89	131.0	3.1	130.5	3.9
Lodging employment** (000)	Apr 89	11.4	2.7	10.9	0.9
Eating & drinking places employment** (000)	Apr 89	42.1	7.1	41.1	5.1
Visits to state parks (000)	May 89	633.9	14.6	373.7	-8.8
Visits to national parks/monuments (000)	Apr 89	170.5	6.4	204.5	6.7
Passenger traffic at Albuquerque airport@ (000)	Apr 89	356.0	8.9	397.9	4.4
Lodgers tax receipts### ($ 000)	Q1 89	2060.7	11.8	2542.4	15.0
Lodging occupancy rates (%)	Apr 89	64.6	5.4	65.7	7.0
10. GOVERNMENT					
Total government employment** (000)	Apr 89	146.4	2.4	146.2	2.4
Federal employment** (000)	Apr 89	30.6	1.7	30.4	-0.3
State employment** @@ (000)	Apr 89	51.7	2.2	51.6	1.7
Local employment** (000)	Apr 89	64.1	2.9	64.2	4.3
Total general fund revenues@@@ ($ mil.)	Mar 89	125.7	-15.0	117.3	9.7

Note: selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* Number of persons by place of residence.
** Number of jobs by place of work.
*** Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
& These include wells that are in the following categories: new drillings, deepened, plugged back, reentry and additional zone.
&& Oil and gas combined.
&&& New mortgage loans closed equals the previously carried item "Total loans closed" plus a relatively insignificant additional loan category.
# For example, in the report that contained June 1985 figures this would be the percent change in the average of July 1983 to June 1984 data versus the average of July 1984 to June 1985 data.
Communications and utilities only.
A portion of the increase in lodgers tax receipts is attributable to an increase in the rate levied by the City of Santa Fe. The rate increased from 3 to 4 percent as of July 1, 1987.
@ Passenger traffic includes enplanements and deplanements.
@@ This figure includes full and part time employment at Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL). Full time equivalent employment (FTE) at LANL is 7,700 as of April 1989 according to LANL Personnel Dept.
@@@ Includes recurring and non-recurring revenues.

Sources: New Mexico Department of Labor: Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10;
Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.: Section 1;
U. S. Dept of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: Section 1;
USDA Statistical Reporting Service: Section 2;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Oil and Gas Conservation Division: Section 3;
New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Dept., Oil and Gas Accounting Division: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Section 4;
F. W. Dodge Company (a division of McGraw Hill, Inc.): Section 4;
U. S. Federal Reserve: Section 8;
Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas: Section 8;
U. S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation: Section 8;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Park and Recreation Division: Section 9;
U. S. National Park Service: Section 9;
City of Albuquerque, Albuquerque International Airport: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration, Local Government Division: Section 9;
Pannell, Kerr and Forster: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration: Section 10.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES

GROSS RECEIPTS# FROM RETAIL TRADE##
TOP 20 CITIES
($000)

	CURRENT 3 MONTH AVERAGE* FEB-APR	% CHANGE AVERAGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS 3 MONTH AVERAGE* NOV-JAN
Alamogordo	$ 13,600	-4.8	$ 15,258
Albuquerque	225,474	5.1	249,062
Artesia	4,757	1.7	4,990
Carlsbad	11,623	10.9	12,353
Clovis	15,072	-3.0	18,757
Deming	5,172	-3.5	6,419
Espanola	6,187	3.4	6,780
Farmington	28,302	7.1	32,428
Gallup	21,489	1.3	23,378
Hobbs	14,415	-15.0	17,404
Las Cruces	34,698	2.9	39,059
Las Vegas	5,573	1.4	5,992
Los Alamos	5,721	17.8	6,070
Portales	4,605	3.5	5,459
Rio Rancho	6,224	35.1	5,409
Roswell	17,998	3.6	19,610
Ruidoso	4,917	8.3	5,642
Santa Fe	47,627	7.9	56,955
Silver City	7,185	-1.3	8,757
Taos	7,756	24.8	7,866
State total	626,954	4.7	692,272

# Gross receipts reported are for gross receipts tax purposes, which do not include all the receipts of all firms.

## Estimates for May, 1987 based on incomplete data.

* Averages are used to smooth out fluctuations in the data, which are not caused by changes in economic conditions.

Note: Rio Rancho now replaces Grants in the top 20 cities.

Source: New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department.

NEW MEXICO CONSTRUCTION
SELECTED CITIES

	NUMBER OF BUILDING UNITS OR PERMITS *				VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ($000)			
	APRIL 1989	APRIL 1988	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH APRIL		APRIL 1989	APRIL 1988	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH APRIL	
			1989	1988			1989	1988
NEW RESIDENTIAL**								
Alamogordo	3	14	19	37	$ 247	$ 797	$ 1,269	$ 1,945
Albuquerque	181	174	507	855	12,973	12,827	37,865	52,963
Carlsbad	0	7	5	17	0	411	360	880
Clovis	9	2	40	9	390	114	2,178	629
Farmington	4	2	8	13	257	81	479	671
Hobbs	0	1	2	1	0	425	183	425
Las Cruces	183	65	276	259	4,141	2,834	10,625	11,582
Los Alamos	2	3	5	8	252	181	667	1,086
Rio Rancho***	65	120	303	337	2,982	3,797	14,554	13,142
Roswell	8	9	26	26	592	635	1,856	1,764
Ruidoso	5	6	18	18	359	393	1,170	1,282
Santa Fe	146	23	219	100	4,786	1,792	11,979	6,373
NEW NONRESIDENTIAL								
Alamogordo	7	5	20	23	270	35	620	564
Albuquerque	4	2	11	14	5,288	1,696	41,114	17,093
Carlsbad	9	8	22	22	90	26	314	99
Clovis	1	1	4	5	158	24	548	1,048
Farmington	1	0	1	4	115	0	115	1,412
Hobbs	1	1	4	3	2,285	97	2,467	372
Las Cruces	10	15	38	54	861	734	1,789	5,236
Los Alamos	1	2	3	5	4	1	49	13
Rio Rancho***	1	2	4	8	574	346	1,150	5,558
Roswell	10	11	33	22	441	76	1,377	533
Ruidoso	3	1	5	1	40	454	521	454
Santa Fe	4	3	18	13	1,090	447	3,944	1,746

Note: Top twelve cities chosen on basis of residential construction activity during the period 1982 through 1984.

* Residential data shows the number of permitted units, while nonresidential data shows the number of permits.

** Residential data includes both single and multi family units.

*** City of Rio Rancho reported Rio Rancho data.

Sources: City of Rio Rancho: Rio Rancho only;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: all others.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES (continued)

ESTIMATED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
(000)

	NEW MEXICO			ALBUQUERQUE MSA*			LAS CRUCES MSA**			SANTA FE MSA***		
	APRILp	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	MARCHr	APRILp	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	MARCHr	APRILp	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	MARCHr	APRILp	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	MARCHr
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	683.8	-0.8	681.9	262.1	-0.7	260.7	54.8	-1.8	55.2	64.9	-3.0	64.9
Employment@	635.7	0.7	629.6	248.0	-0.1	246.0	51.1	-1.0	51.0	62.2	-1.6	61.6
Unemployment	48.1	-16.9	52.2	14.2	-9.6	14.7	3.8	-9.5	4.2	2.7	-28.9	3.3
Unemployment rate (%)	7.0	-16.7	7.7	5.4	-10.0	5.6	6.9	-8.0	7.7	4.2	-25.0	5.1
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	550.7	2.5	547.1	239.5	2.1	238.3	42.2	3.7	41.8	55.5	2.4	55.4
Mining	15.3	0.7	15.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Contract construction	29.2	-1.7	28.5	14.6	0.0	14.3	2.3	9.5	2.2	2.4	-4.0	2.3
Manufacturing	40.5	3.3	40.4	20.6	1.0	20.5	3.6	0.0	3.6	1.7	6.3	1.7
Durable goods	27.6	4.2	27.5	14.9	0.0	14.8	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.1	10.0	1.1
Nondurable goods	12.9	1.6	12.9	5.7	3.6	5.7	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.6
Transportation & public utilities	28.7	-1.7	28.5	12.7	0.0	12.6	1.4	0.0	1.4	1.1	-8.3	1.1
Trade	132.1	3.9	130.7	60.9	3.2	60.7	9.0	5.9	8.9	11.0	5.8	10.9
Wholesale	23.3	1.3	23.1	14.2	0.0	14.2	1.0	11.1	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.9
Retail	108.8	4.4	107.6	46.7	4.2	46.5	8.1	6.6	8.0	10.1	5.2	10.0
Finance, insurance, & real estate	27.5	3.0	27.1	15.1	1.3	14.9	1.8	5.9	1.8	1.9	-5.0	1.9
Services	131.0	3.1	130.5	67.0	2.1	66.7	6.8	6.3	6.7	14.6	1.4	14.9
Government	146.4	2.4	146.2	48.4	2.8	48.4	17.3	1.8	17.2	22.8	3.2	22.7
Federal	30.6	1.7	30.4	13.6	0.7	13.6	4.2	-2.3	4.2	1.6	0.0	1.6
State	51.7	2.2	51.6	13.3	3.1	13.3	7.3	2.8	7.2	16.9	3.7	16.8
Local	64.1	2.9	64.2	21.5	3.9	21.5	5.8	3.6	5.8	4.3	2.4	4.3

N Not available, less than 50 jobs.
P Preliminary.
R Revised.

* Bernalillo County.
** Dona Ana County.
*** Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties.
@ Includes labor disputes.

Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.

New Mexico 1987 Census of Retail Trade - Selected Statistics for Counties

	Number of Establishments	Sales ($000's)		Number of Establishments	Sales ($000's)
Bernalillo	2,868	$3,296,917	McKinley	373	$ 323,283
Catron	11	2,545	Mora	12	2,599
Chaves	349	266,148	Otero	289	224,980
Cibola	114	76,547	Quay	98	55,578
Colfax	140	71,646	Rio Arriba	136	99,559
Curry	334	256,130	Roosevelt	97	74,638
DeBaca	23	7,030	Sandoval	152	79,249
Dona Ana	606	515,581	San Juan	517	481,658
Eddy	316	244,350	San Miguel	139	85,631
Grant	164	129,252	Santa Fe	787	639,998
Guadalupe	41	25,342	Sierra	83	37,793
Harding	8	2,613	Socorro	80	41,685
Hidalgo	49	25,691	Taos	231	121,407
Lea	385	272,291	Torrance	48	32,736
Lincoln	158	83,398	Union	41	14,560
Los Alamos	103	68,127	Valencia	170	180,064
Luna	110	80,566			
			New Mexico	9,032	$7,919,592

Note: Only establishments with a payroll are included in this table. All data shown is based on the 1987 SIC Manual.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

New Mexico 1987 Census . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

and earlier censuses, the establishment was counted only if it was in business at the end of the calendar year. An establishment is not necessarily identical with a company or enterprise, which may consist of one establishment or more. In other words, if a parent company has a few subsidiaries at different locations, those subsidiaries would each be counted as an establishment. When two or more activities are carried on at the same location the establishment is classified under the majority activity and all data collected are included in that classification.

2) Sales include merchandise sold for cash or credit at retail establishments. These data also include amounts received from customers for layaway purchases; receipts from rental or leasing of vehicles, equipment, instruments, tools, etc.; receipts for delivery, installation, maintenance, etc.; the total value of service contracts; and gasoline, liquor, tobacco and other excise taxes which are paid by the manufacturer or wholesaler and passed on to the retailer.

3) Annual payroll includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, bonuses, vacation allowances, sick-leave pay and the value of payments in kind paid during the calendar year to all employees.

4) Paid employees for the pay period including March 12 consist of full-time and part-time employees, including salaried officers and executives of corporations, who are on the payroll in the pay period including March 12.

The following analysis of the retail trade sector in New Mexico is based on the *1972 SIC Manual* classifications. In comparing the different classifications, there are a few things to note. First, unless otherwise stated, increases are always for the five-year period from 1982 to 1987. Second, the majority of classifications have a small number of establishments to begin with, so even a relatively minor increase in the number will have a large effect on the percent change. Finally, all sales figures are nominal values. In other words, there has been no adjustment for inflation.

The number of establishments in New Mexico has increased a total of 2.5 percent, while sales have increased 28.7 percent. In comparing these increases to the past three economic censuses, the trend shows that while sales,and establishments are still increasing they are increasing at a slower rate. The increase in sales from 1972 to 1977 was 77.3 percent and the increase for 1977 to 1982 was 59.6 percent. The 1987 data for the U.S. are not available at this time. However, when looking at the *1982, 1977* and *1972 Censuses of Retail Trade for the United States* the same trend is apparent. There could be a variety of reasons for this slow down including lower inflation, a slower rate of population growth and the effect of dealing from a larger base of businesses.

Building materials and garden supplies (SIC 52) experienced an overall growth rate in sales of 24.8 percent. Within SIC 52, retail nurseries, lawn and garden supply stores (SIC 526) showed an increase in sales of 80.7 percent and an increase of 22.2 percent in establishments. Variety stores (SIC 533), which sell various merchandise at low prices, showed a sales decrease of 46.1 percent and the number of establishments dropped 20 percent. Sales in food stores (SIC 54) experienced a modest growth of 12 percent. Automotive dealers (SIC 55) had an increase of 43.1 percent in sales. Eating and drinking establishments (SIC 58) rose 38.8 percent, of which refreshment places (SIC 5812 part) increased the most in that industry, 49.3 percent. Drug and proprietary stores (SIC 591) showed a sales increase of 57 percent, while the number of establishments decreased 5 percent. Another industry that increased substantially in sales while decreasing in establishments was catalog and mail-order houses (SIC 5961)—sales grew by almost 40 percent, while establishments dropped about 34 percent.

For more information call the Data Bank at 277-6626.

Juliana Boyle
Economist

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NEW MEXICO BUSINESS

CURRENT ECONOMIC REPORT

Vol. 10 No. 6
July 1989

The Index of Consumer Sentiment

The Index of Consumer Sentiment (ICS) is an index number which serves as a measure of consumer confidence/optimism with respect to the economy. It is based on the idea that economic behavior is influenced not only by economic variables (including income, wealth, inflation and others) but by other factors (called intervening variables) which behave differently than the economic variables, as well. These include perceptions, motivations, past experience, optimism, confidence, expectations and attitudes. Demand depends upon both willingness and ability to buy, which can change independently, so factors which cause willingness to change, but have no effect on ability, can still ultimately have an effect on demand. Intervening variables are such factors. The ICS is an attempt to measure some intervening variables, and is used to predict changes in willingness to buy and therefore demand, particularly the demand for consumer durables. It has achieved moderate success as a predictor of consumer discretionary expenditures in some large econometric models of the U.S. economy.

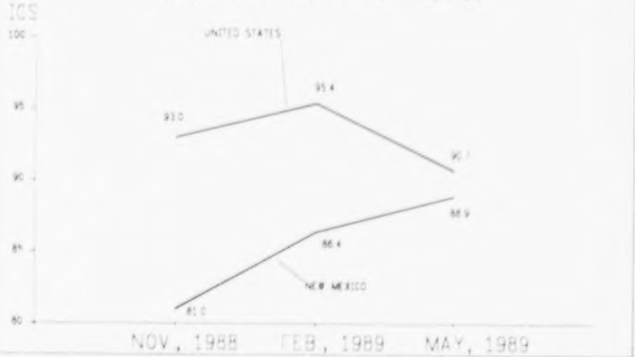
The ICS has been published since 1949 by the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan. The Survey Research Center conducts a monthly survey of the continental United States which includes the five questions used to construct the Index. The five questions are:

1. We are interested in how people are getting along financially these days. Would you say that you (and your family living there) are *better off* or *worse off* financially than you were a year ago?
2. Now looking ahead, do you think that *a year from now* that you (and your family living there) will be *better off* financially, or *worse off*, or just about the same as now?
3. Now turning to business conditions in the country as a whole—do you think that during the *next twelve months* we'll have *good* times financially, or *bad* times, or what?
4. Looking ahead, which would you say is more likely—that in the country as a whole we'll have continuous *good* times during the *next five years* or so, or that we will have periods of widespread *unemployment* or depression, or what?
5. About the big things that people buy for their homes, such as furniture, a refrigerator, stove, television, and things like that. Generally speaking, do you think now is a *good* time or *bad* time for people to buy *major household items*?

To construct the Index, a relative score for each question is calculated by taking the percentage giving favorable (optimistic) answers, subtracting the percentage giving unfavorable answers, and adding a hundred. The five scores are then averaged, and the result is adjusted to the base period (February 1966).

FIGURE 1

INDEX OF CONSUMER SENTIMENT
U. S. ECONOMY
UNITED STATES AND NEW MEXICO



Since November of last year, the Bureau of Business and Economic Research, in conjunction with the Institute of Public Policy at UNM, has been surveying the New Mexico population in order to construct our own ICS, measuring how optimistic are New Mexicans concerning the U.S. economy. We conduct the surveys every three months, and so have completed three. The results appear in Figure 1, along with the ICS based on a national sample which is conducted by the Survey Research Center. During November, 1988, the United States ICS (upper curve) stood at 93.0, and the New Mexico ICS (lower curve) at 81.0. New Mexicans were much less optimistic about the economy than was the country as a whole. During February, 1989, both groups became more optimistic, with New Mexicans showing the larger increase. During May, the country as a whole became considerably less optimistic, while New Mexicans became more so. This seems consistent with other trends; while the U.S. economy has slowed sharply this spring, New Mexico's economy, as measured by nonagricultural employment, continued to expand at a moderate 2.4 percent rate.

Beginning with our May survey, we are now also constructing an ICS for the New Mexico economy. We created two additional survey questions (numbers 6 and 7) by replacing the phrase 'the country as a whole' with 'New Mexico' in questions 3 and 4 above, and then calculating an ICS using questions 1, 2, 5, 6, and 7. We discovered that, as a whole, New Mexicans are more optimistic about the New Mexico economy than they are about the national economy. However,

(Continued on Page 8)

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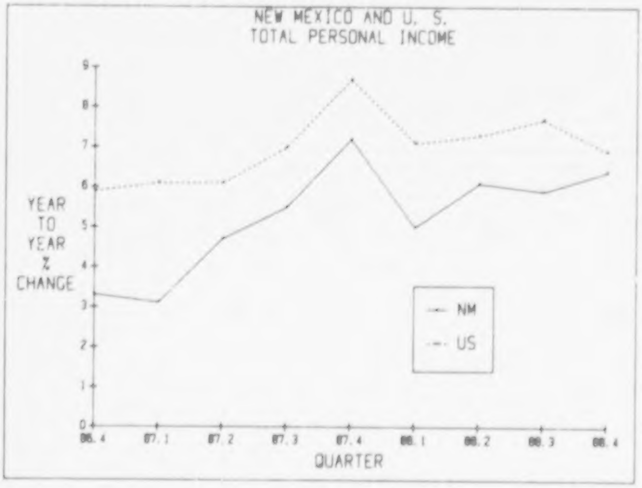
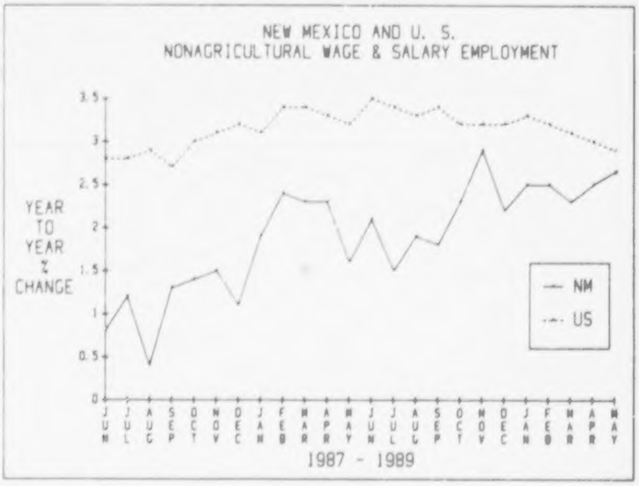
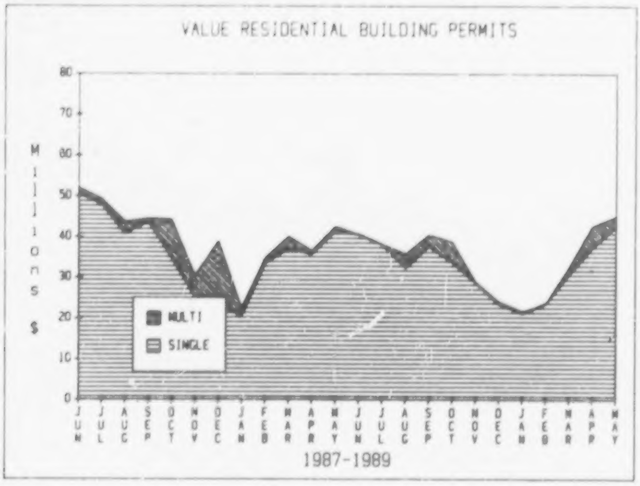
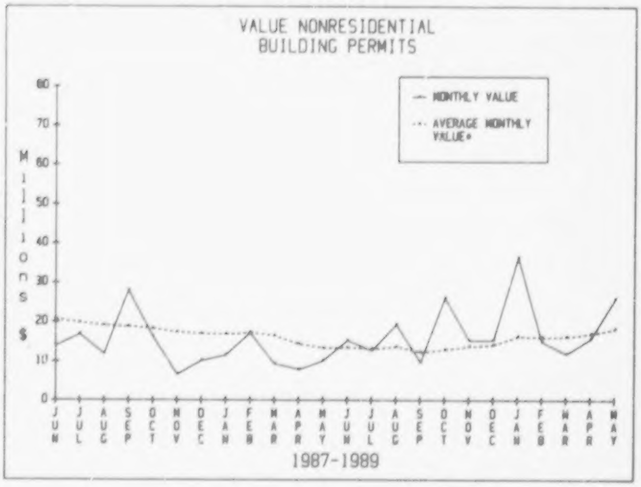
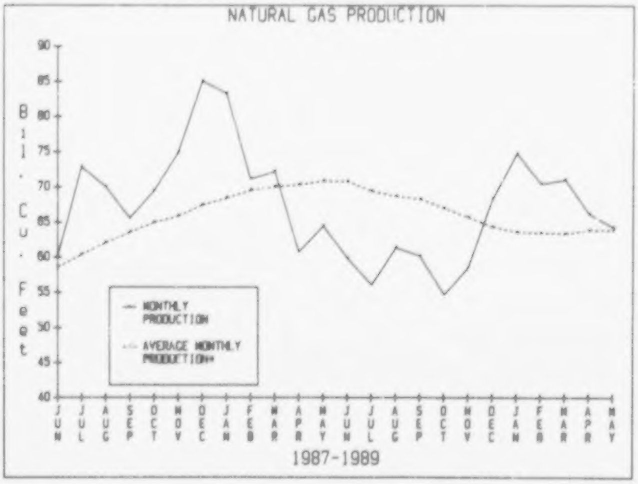
ECONOMIC TRENDS IN NEW MEXICO

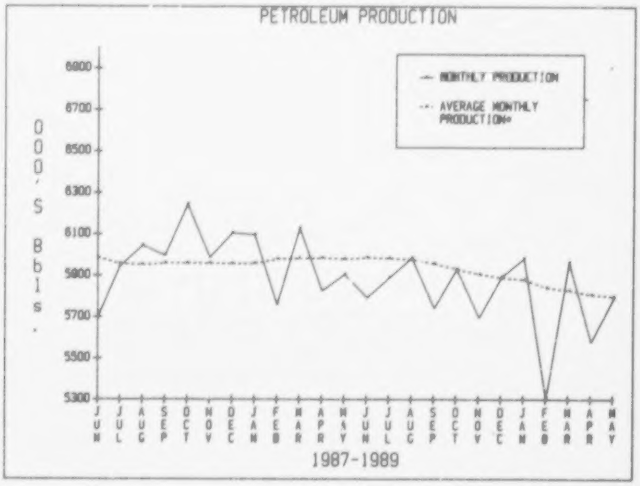












* 12 month moving average. For example, the point for August, 1988 represents an average of data from September, 1987 through August, 1988.

U.S. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT		% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/ QTR DATA
	MO/QTR	DATA		
Consumer price index				
All urban consumers (1982-84=100)				
All items	May 89	123.8	5.4	123.1
Food and beverages	May 89	124.7	6.5	124.0
Housing	May 89	122.1	3.7	121.6
Apparel and upkeep	May 89	120.4	3.5	120.9
Transportation	May 89	116.0	7.3	114.6
Medical care	May 89	147.5	7.3	146.8
Entertainment	May 89	125.5	4.8	125.4
Other goods and services	May 89	145.4	7.6	144.7
Revised series, wage earners and clerical workers (1982-84=100)				
All items	May 89	122.5	5.4	121.8
Gross national product* ($Bil. constant)	Q1 89	4077.5	3.1	4033.4
Prime interest rate** (% per annum)	May 89	11.5	27.8	11.5
Mortgage interest rate*** (% per annum)	May 89	10.2	13.7	10.2
3 month treasury bill# (% per annum)	May 89	8.4	34.0	8.7
Industrial production## (1977=100)	May 89	141.4	3.9	141.4
Manufacturers new orders## ($Bil.)	Apr 89	239.8	10.5	233.0

NEW MEXICO AND U.S. COMPARISONS

		NEW MEXICO			UNITED STATES		
	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA
Employment (000)	May 89	646.6	3.0	635.7	117,039	2.5	116,347
Unemployment rate (%)	May 89	6.5	-21.7	7.0	5.0	-7.4	5.1
Nonagricultural employment (000)	May 89	553.3	2.6	550.7	108,629	2.9	107,936
Personal income### ($Mil.)	Q4 88	19,472	6.4	18,956	4,172,895	6.9	4,077,502
Housing units permitted							
Single	May 89	541	-1.5	503	94,337	-4.3	89,021
Multi	May 89	95	196.9	310	39,590	2.5	32,453

Note: Selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* 1982 dollars at seasonally adjusted annual rates.
** Closing rate for month.
*** Effective rate (in the primary market) on conventional mortgages, reflecting fees and charges as well as contract rate and assumed, on the average, repayment at end of 10 years.
# Rate on new issues within period; bank discount basis.
## Monthly data seasonally adjusted.
### Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
Sources: U. S. Department of Labor, News: CPI data;
New Mexico Department of Labor and U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: employment and unemployment data.
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: income data;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: construction data.
U. S. Council of Economic Advisors, Economic Indicators: all other data.

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT		% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
	MO/QTR	DATA			
1. GENERAL					
Civilian labor force* (000)	May 89	691.3	1.0	683.7	1.0
Total employment* (000)	May 89	646.6	3.0	635.7	2.4
Unemployment* (000)	May 89	44.6	-21.3	48.0	-13.8
Unemployment rate (%)	May 89	6.5	-21.7	7.0	-15.1
Weekly new unemployment insurance claims	May 89	978.0	-9.3	1198.0	-5.6
Nonagricultural wage/salary employment**(000)	May 89	553.3	2.6	550.7	2.2
Personal income*** ($ mil.)	Q4 88	19472.0	6.4	18956.0	5.9
New business incorporations	Mar 89	259.0	6.6	203.0	2.5
Business failure liabilities ($ 000)	Nov 88	11565.0	601.8	168266.0	303.9
2. AGRICULTURAL RECEIPTS					
Livestock and products ($ mil.)	Mar 89	119.9	7.0	106.0	4.5
Crops ($ mil.)	Mar 89	21.7	31.5	16.5	13.2
Total ($ mil.)	Mar 89	141.6	10.1	122.4	6.8
3. MINING					
Employment** (000)	May 89	15.2	-0.7	15.3	0.7
Average hourly earnings ($)	May 89	12.44	2.0	12.41	7.6
Petroleum production (000 bbls.)	May 89	5792.5	-1.9	5579.7	-3.0
Natural gas production (bil. cu. ft.)	May 89	64.3	-0.3	66.2	-9.9
Coal production (000 short tons)	May 89	2379.0	48.5	2005.0	4.7
Oil well completions&	May 89	38.0	-13.6	29.0	-16.4
Gas well completions&	May 89	46.0	170.6	23.0	33.5
Total footage drilled&& (000)	May 89	395.6	3.2	375.8	-2.4
Oil sales ($ mil.)	Mar 89	100.5	13.3	81.7	-16.7
Gas sales ($ mil.)	Mar 89	94.7	-17.7	109.3	-18.0
4. CONSTRUCTION					
Employment** (000)	May 89	29.9	-2.6	29.2	-5.1
Average hourly earnings ($)	May 89	10.97	-2.5	11.35	3.8
Residential units permitted	May 89	636.0	9.5	813.0	-19.3
Residential building permits ($ mil.)	May 89	45.2	5.9	42.8	-14.0
Nonresidential building permits ($ mil.)	May 89	26.0	154.9	15.8	37.1
Residential construction contracts ($ mil.)	May 89	56.7	21.4	37.6	-2.6
Nonresidential construction contracts ($mil.)	May 89	23.9	-41.7	30.3	-6.5
Nonbuilding construction contracts ($ mil.)	May 89	21.0	-58.7	28.6	16.8
5. TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES					
Employment** (000)	May 89	28.6	-2.1	28.7	-1.4
Average hourly earnings## ($)	May 89	13.75	1.8	13.56	2.8
6. MANUFACTURING					
Employment** (000)	May 89	40.7	3.8	40.4	3.1
Average hourly earnings ($)	May 89	8.69	-1.6	8.74	-0.7
Electric & electronic equipment employment** (000)	May 89	5.7	7.5	5.7	9.8
Transportation equipment employment** (000)	May 89	5.3	3.9	5.4	8.2
Food & kindred products employment** (000)	May 89	3.7	2.8	3.7	0.0
Textile & apparel employment** (000)	May 89	2.6	-3.7	2.6	0.0
Lumber & wood products employment** (000)	May 89	2.5	0.0	2.4	-3.8

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS (continued)

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
7. TRADE					
Wholesale employment** (000)	May 89	23.4	0.9	23.4	1.3
Retail employment** (000)	May 89	110.7	4.3	108.8	3.3
Average hourly earnings ($)	May 89	6.73	2.9	6.76	-1.1
8. FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE					
Employment** (000)	May 89	27.5	1.9	27.5	1.5
Bank average hourly earnings ($)	May 89	6.70	11.7	6.70	7.7
Bank total assets ($ mil.)	Q1 89	10248.0	5.4	10168.5	4.3
Bank total deposits ($ mil.)	Q1 89	8617.0	3.8	8642.7	3.4
Bank net loans ($ mil.)	Q1 89	5638.0	0.9	5748.2	N
S & L total assets ($ mil.)	Apr 89	5306.0	-9.2	5296.0	-8.6
S & L total deposits ($ mil.)	Apr 89	4531.0	-6.3	4525.0	0.6
S & L new mortgage loans closed&&& ($ mil.)	Apr 89	77.0	0.0	93.0	-6.4
9. SERVICES AND TOURISM					
Total service employment** (000)	May 89	132.0	3.7	131.2	3.9
Lodging employment** (000)	May 89	12.0	5.3	11.5	0.9
Eating & drinking places employment** (000)	May 89	43.1	6.7	42.1	5.3
Visits to state parks (000)	May 89	633.9	14.6	373.7	N
Visits to national parks/monuments (000)	May 89	221.7	4.4	170.5	7.2
Passenger traffic at Albuquerque airport@ (000)	May 89	389.9	7.5	356.0	5.5
Lodgers tax receipts### ($ 000)	Q1 89	2080.7	11.8	2542.4	15.0
Lodging occupancy rates (%)	May 89	72.7	6.3	64.6	6.4
10. GOVERNMENT					
Total government employment** (000)	May 89	145.3	2.7	146.2	2.5
Federal employment** (000)	May 89	31.1	2.6	30.6	0.3
State employment** @@ (000)	May 89	50.0	2.7	51.5	1.9
Local employment** (000)	May 89	64.2	2.7	64.1	4.1
Total general fund revenues@@@ ($ mil.)	Apr 89	151.0	-6.2	125.7	9.7

Note: selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* Number of persons by place of residence.
** Number of jobs by place of work.
*** Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
& These include wells that are in the following categories: new drillings, deepened, plugged back, reentry and additional zone.
&& Oil and gas combined.
&&& New mortgage loans closed equals the previously carried item "Total loans closed" plus a relatively insignificant additional loan category.
# For example, in the report that contained June 1985 figures this would be the percent change in the average of July 1983 to June 1984 data versus the average of July 1984 to June 1985 data.
Communications and utilities only.
A portion of the increase in lodgers tax receipts is attributable to an increase in the rate levied by the City of Santa Fe. The rate increased from 3 to 4 percent as of July 1, 1987.
@ Passenger traffic includes enplanements and deplanements.
@@ This figure includes full and part time employment at Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL). Full time equivalent employment (FTE) at LANL is 7,700 as of April 1989 according to LANL Personnel Dept.
@@@ Includes recurring and non-recurring revenues.

Sources: New Mexico Department of Labor: Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10;
Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.: Section 1;
U. S. Dept of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: Section 1;
USDA Statistical Reporting Service: Section 2;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Oil and Gas Conservation Division: Section 3;
New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Dept., Oil and Gas Accounting Division: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Section 4;
F. W. Dodge Company (a division of McGraw Hill, Inc.): Section 4;
U. S. Federal Reserve: Section 8;
Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas: Section 8;
U. S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation: Section 8;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Park and Recreation Division: Section 9;
U. S. National Park Service: Section 9;
City of Albuquerque, Albuquerque International Airport: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration, Local Government Division: Section 9;
Pannell, Kerr and Forster: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration: Section 10.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES

GROSS RECEIPTS# FROM RETAIL TRADE##
TOP 20 CITIES
($000)

	CURRENT 3 MONTH AVERAGE* MAR-MAY	% CHANGE AVERAGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS 3 MONTH AVERAGE* DEC-FEB
Alamogordo	$ 15,636	8.1	$ 14,180
Albuquerque	236,963	10.5	245,983
Artesia	4,916	6.5	5,064
Carlsbad	12,878	23.0	12,019
Clovis	17,243	10.0	16,987
Deming	6,046	13.2	5,837
Espanola	6,566	3.2	6,474
Farmington	29,039	16.5	31,970
Gallup	22,642	5.3	22,604
Hobbs	17,652	1.4	16,024
Las Cruces	38,087	14.3	36,913
Las Vegas	5,988	11.9	5,861
Los Alamos	5,844	16.5	6,322
Portales	5,411	17.7	4,704
Rio Rancho	5,777	15.9	5,727
Roswell	19,547	10.5	19,395
Ruidoso	4,971	12.7	5,691
Santa Fe	51,263	16.8	53,117
Silver City	8,627	18.9	7,875
Taos	7,701	25.7	7,650
State total	672,927	12.2	674,154

# Gross receipts reported are for gross receipts tax purposes, which do not include all the receipts of all firms.

## Estimates for May, 1987 based on incomplete data.

* Averages are used to smooth out fluctuations in the data, which are not caused by changes in economic conditions.

Note: Rio Rancho now replaces Grants in the top 20 cities.

Source: New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department.

NEW MEXICO CONSTRUCTION
SELECTED CITIES

	NUMBER OF BUILDING UNITS OR PERMITS *				VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ($000)			
	MAY 1989	MAY 1988	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH MAY 1989	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH MAY 1988	MAY 1989	MAY 1988	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH MAY 1989	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH MAY 1988
NEW RESIDENTIAL**								
Alamogordo	7	6	26	43	$ 395	$ 413	$ 1,664	$ 2,358
Albuquerque	149	174	610	1,029	12,399	14,215	47,178	67,178
Carlsbad	1	5	6	22	80	354	439	1,234
Clovis	7	1	47	10	576	82	2,754	711
Farmington	4	2	12	15	302	141	781	812
Hobbs	0	1	2	2	0	97	183	522
Las Cruces	39	60	315	311	2,310	2,875	12,935	13,782
Los Alamos	1	5	6	13	115	638	782	1,724
Rio Rancho***	62	104	365	441	2,901	4,842	17,455	17,984
Roswell	2	4	24	30	141	286	1,691	2,050
Ruidoso	3	7	19	20	304	463	1,250	1,381
Santa Fe	80	26	299	126	5,515	2,382	17,494	8,755
NEW NONRESIDENTIAL								
Alamogordo	9	4	29	27	82	27	702	591
Albuquerque	9	7	17	21	12,852	2,832	49,479	19,925
Carlsbad	5	6	27	28	17	32	331	131
Clovis	0	0	4	5	0	0	548	1,048
Farmington	1	2	2	6	132	110	247	1,522
Hobbs	1	0	5	3	38	0	2,505	372
Las Cruces	5	16	43	67	821	736	2,610	5,828
Los Alamos	0	0	3	5	0	0	49	13
Rio Rancho***	1	2	5	10	88	164	1,238	5,722
Roswell	8	8	37	30	83	20	1,038	553
Ruidoso	0	1	2	2	0	454	481	472
Santa Fe	6	3	24	16	913	295	4,857	2,041

Note: Top twelve cities chosen on basis of residential construction activity during the period 1982 through 1984.

* Residential data shows the number of permitted units, while nonresidential data shows the number of permits.

** Residential data includes both single and multi family units.

*** City of Rio Rancho reported Rio Rancho data.

Sources: City of Rio Rancho: Rio Rancho only;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: all others.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES (continued)

ESTIMATED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
(000)

	NEW MEXICO			ALBUQUERQUE MSA*			LAS CRUCES MSA**			SANTA FE MSA***		
	MAY p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	APRILr	MAY p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	APRILr	MAY p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	APRILr	MAY p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	APRILr
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	691.3	1.0	683.7	263.8	0.3	262.1	56.7	1.6	54.9	66.3	0.3	64.8
Employment@	646.6	3.0	635.7	250.9	1.6	248.0	53.0	2.7	51.1	63.6	2.1	62.1
Unemployment	44.6	-21.3	48.0	12.9	-19.4	14.1	3.7	-11.9	3.8	2.7	-27.0	2.7
Unemployment rate (%)	6.5	-21.7	7.0	4.9	-19.7	5.4	6.5	-14.5	7.0	4.0	-28.6	4.2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	553.3	2.6	550.7	240.3	2.1	239.6	42.1	3.4	42.1	56.0	2.0	55.3
Mining	15.2	-0.7	15.3	0.1	-50.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Contract construction	29.9	-2.6	29.2	14.9	0.0	14.6	2.3	4.5	2.3	2.5	-3.8	2.4
Manufacturing	40.7	3.8	40.4	20.5	1.0	20.6	3.6	-2.7	3.6	1.7	6.3	1.7
Durable goods	27.8	4.9	27.6	14.8	0.7	14.9	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.1	10.0	1.1
Nondurable goods	12.9	1.6	12.8	5.7	1.8	5.7	2.0	-4.8	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.6
Transportation & public utilities	28.6	-2.1	28.7	12.7	0.0	12.7	1.4	0.0	1.4	1.1	-8.3	1.1
Trade	134.1	3.7	132.2	61.7	3.0	60.9	9.1	4.6	9.0	11.2	3.7	10.9
Wholesale	23.4	0.9	23.4	14.2	-1.4	14.2	1.0	11.1	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.9
Retail	110.7	4.3	108.8	47.5	4.4	46.7	8.2	5.1	8.1	10.3	4.0	10.0
Finance, insurance, & real estate	27.5	1.9	27.5	15.3	2.7	15.2	1.8	5.9	1.8	1.9	-5.0	1.9
Services	132.0	3.7	131.2	67.1	1.8	67.1	6.7	6.3	6.8	15.1	4.1	14.6
Government	145.3	2.7	146.2	48.0	3.2	48.4	17.2	3.0	17.2	22.6	1.8	22.7
Federal	31.1	2.6	30.6	13.7	1.5	13.6	4.3	0.0	4.2	1.7	0.0	1.6
State	50.0	2.7	51.5	12.7	5.0	13.3	7.1	4.4	7.3	16.8	3.1	16.8
Local	64.2	2.7	64.1	21.6	3.3	21.5	5.8	3.6	5.7	4.1	-2.4	4.3

N Not available, less than 50 jobs.
P Preliminary.
R Revised.

* Bernalillo County.
** Dona Ana County.
*** Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties.
@ Includes labor disputes.

Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.

Population Estimates by County: 1980 and 1986–1988

County	1980	1986[r]	1987[r]	1988[p]	County	1980	1986[r]	1987[r]	1988[p]
Bernalillo	420,261	474,700	487,300	493,100	McKinley	56,536	64,000	64,7[illegible]	66,300
Catron	2,720	2,700	2,800	2,800	Mora	4,205	4,500	4,400	4,300
Chaves	51,103	56,000	55,200	55,500	Otero	44,665	50,800	51,300	50,800
Cibola	30,346	21,500	21,400	21,400	Quay	10,577	11,600	11,600	11,400
Colfax	13,667	14,200	13,800	13,600	Rio Arriba	29,282	32,000	32,300	32,600
Curry	42,019	43,200	43,300	42,500	Roosevelt	15,695	16,700	16,500	16,400
De Baca	2,454	2,300	2,300	2,200	Sandoval	34,400	51,900	56,700	60,200
Doña Ana	96,340	123,400	128,400	132,000	San Juan	81,433	91,100	88,800	86,700
Eddy	47,855	51,900	49,900	48,800	San Miguel	22,751	25,100	25,000	25,000
Grant	26,204	26,800	26,800	27,200	Santa Fe	75,519	89,000	92,100	93,400
Guadalupe	4,496	4,300	4,200	4,100	Sierra	8,454	9,500	9,700	9,700
Harding	1,090	1,000	1,000	1,000	Socorro	12,566	14,500	14,400	14,500
Hidalgo	6,049	6,000	6,000	5,900	Taos	19,456	22,000	21,700	21,700
Lea	55,993	63,900	59,600	58,300	Torrance	7,491	9,200	10,000	10,100
Lincoln	10,997	13,700	13,500	13,400	Union	4,725	5,000	4,700	4,600
Los Alamos	17,599	19,200	19,400	19,100	Valencia	30,769	38,000	39,100	40,200
Luna	15,585	17,700	18,100	18,100	New Mexico	1,303,302	1,477,000	1,496,000	1,507,000

[p] Provisional.

[r] Revised.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Business and Economic Research, UNM.

The Index of Consumer Sentiment . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

there was a big difference between Bernalillo County residents and residents outside Bernalillo County (Rest of New Mexico). Bernalillo County residents were more optimistic about the U.S. economy than they were about the New Mexico economy, by a small margin (US—89.8, NM—89.0). In the rest of New Mexico, however, residents were more optimistic about New Mexico by a rather wide margin (US—88.3, NM—92.6). This corresponds to recent improvements in various economies outside Bernalillo County, including the continued expansion of the Transportation Manufacturing Corporation in Roswell (Chaves County), new hiring at the potash mines in Carlsbad (Eddy County), the re-opening of the Molycorp molybdenum mine near Questa (Taos County), expanded coal seam gas drilling in the Farmington area, and improvement in the copper industry in Silver City (Grant County).

Lawrence A. Waldman, Economist

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NEW MEXICO BUSINESS

CURRENT ECONOMIC REPORT

Vol. 10 No. 7
August 1989

Mining in New Mexico

During 1988, mining sector employment in New Mexico approached 16,000, almost three percent of the total non-agricultural employment in the state. The mining sector includes metals (copper, gold, molybdenum, silver, uranium and zinc), non-metals (coal, perlite, potash, pumice, sulfuric acid, caliche, cobblestone, gravel, limestone, rock ballast, sand, shale, fire clay, top soil, base course, gypsum, humate, limestone, mica, quartz, salt, and scoria), and oil and gas (petroleum, natural gas, and carbon dioxide). Total market value of mining sector output was almost $3.7 billion, and generated $828.9 million in tax, royalty, rental and bonus payments to the state, mostly from oil and gas. (NOTE: Statistics in this article are primarily from the Mineral Industry Services Bureau, New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department.)

Metals

Copper mining is concentrated in southwestern New Mexico, in Grant and Sierra counties. Production in 1988 amounted to 321,650 short tons, with a market value of $418 million. Copper mining employment declined by about 150 from 1987 to 1988, due to the use of more capital-intensive extraction technologies. It totalled 2,057 last year, and is likely to remain relatively stable for the short term. By-products of copper mining and milling operations, including gold, silver, molybdenum and sulfuric acid, had a market value of more than $37 million. Through the first quarter of 1989, the industry has been flourishing, with high copper prices leading to very high production levels. New Mexico ranks second nationally in copper production.

Uranium mines in northwestern New Mexico produced 2.26 million pounds of uranium concentrate (yellowcake), valued at an estimated $50 million, in 1988. That represented a three percent decline in production from 1987. Low prices (less than $10 a pound, the lowest ever) have kept the uranium industry generally depressed, although employment increased to 350 from 300 in 1987. Prospects for the near term are not bright. Indeed, Chevron Resources Co. announced on August 10 that the Mount Taylor Mine, the richest underground uranium mine in North America, will be closing in October, idling 180 workers.

Molybdenum production has been restricted to a trickle since the shutdown of the Molycorp mine near Questa in 1986, which employed 850 at the time. The mine re-opened on August first, employing almost 200, and likely to increase to 300 by the close of 1990. Annual production is estimated to be 3.6 million tons, just over half of capacity.

Almost four and a half million troy ounces of silver and more than forty-five thousand troy ounces of gold, together worth about $26 million, were produced during 1988. Those all represent substantial increases compared to 1987. Zinc, which had not been produced in New Mexico for eighteen years, is now being mined by Cypress Mining Co. in Pinos Altos (Grant County).

Non-metals

Coal production reached an all-time high of 21.7 million tons, worth $500 million, during 1988. Drought in the Pacific Northwest increased the demand for New Mexico electricity as hydrogeneration declined, resulting in an increased demand for coal. The drought is expected to have a continuing effect on coal demand through 1989. Also contributing to increased coal demand this year is the scheduled downtime of the Palo Verde nuclear power generating plant in Arizona. Coal employment was 1,812, down slightly from 1987.

All potash mining occurs in Eddy and Lea counties, in the southeastern corner of the state. Mine output in 1988 totalled 13.8 million short tons of crude ore, about ninety percent of the national total. Mill production was 1.5 million short tons, worth about $219 million. Employment in potash operations was 1,870 in 1988, up 12 percent from 1987. The employment increase was largely due to the reopening of the Mississippi Chemical Corp. mine during the fourth quarter, which had been idle since 1983. The potash industry has been doing well since 1987, following an anti-dumping agreement with Canadian producers, and is expected to continue in that vein.

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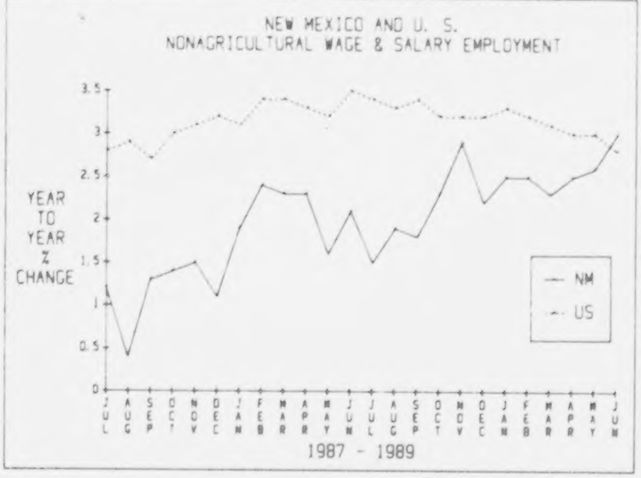
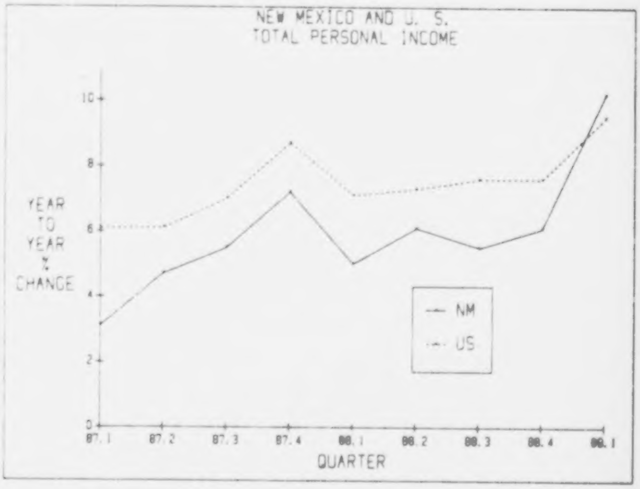
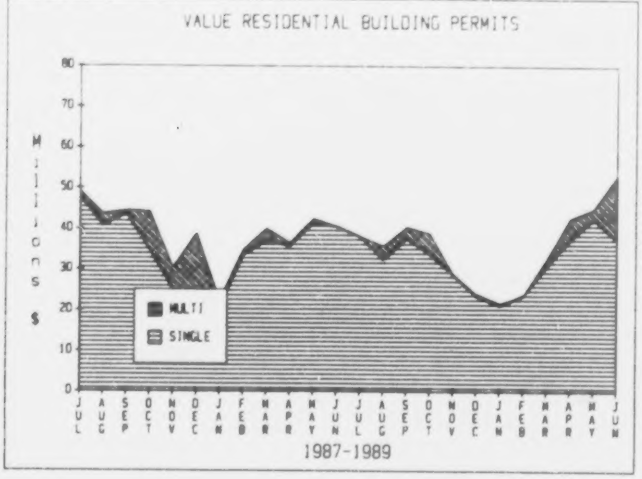
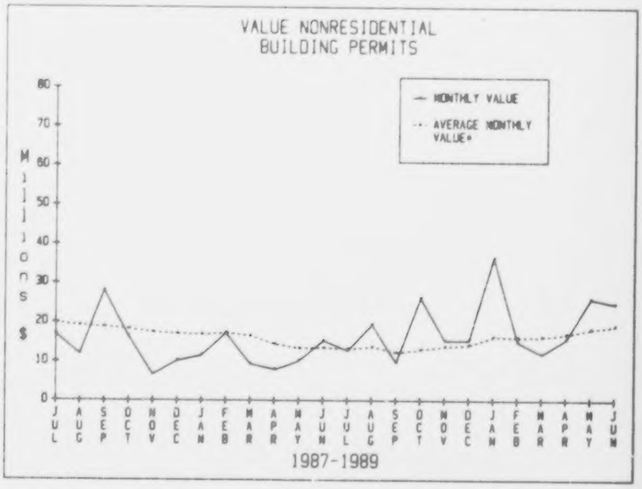
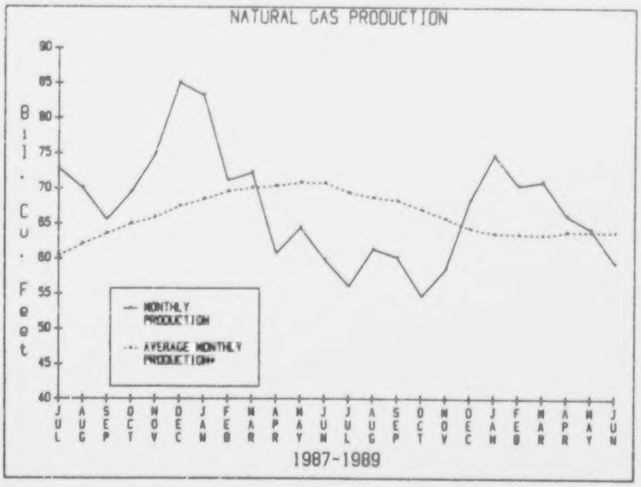
ECONOMIC TRENDS IN NEW MEXICO

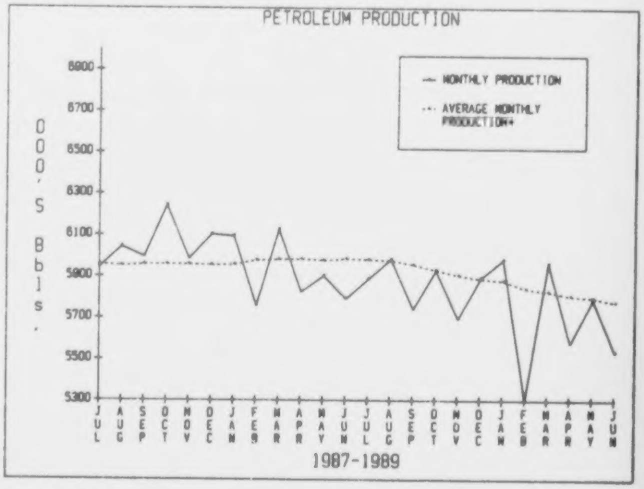












*12 month moving average. For example, the point for August, 1986 represents an average of data from September, 1985 through August, 1986.

U.S. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/ QTR DATA
Consumer price index				
All urban consumers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Jun 89	124.1	5.2	123.8
Food and beverages	Jun 89	124.9	6.2	124.7
Housing	Jun 89	122.9	3.6	122.1
Apparel and upkeep	Jun 89	117.8	2.8	120.4
Transportation	Jun 89	115.9	6.8	116.0
Medical care	Jun 89	148.5	7.5	147.5
Entertainment	Jun 89	126.2	5.1	125.5
Other goods and services	Jun 89	146.3	8.0	145.4
Revised series, wage earners and clerical workers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Jun 89	122.8	5.2	122.5
Gross national product* ($Bil. constant)	Q2 89	4123.9	2.8	4106.8
Prime interest rate** (% per annum)	Jul 89	10.5	10.5	11.0
Mortgage interest rate*** (% per annum)	Jun 89	10.4	12.5	10.2
3 month treasury bill# (% per annum)	Jul 89	7.9	17.7	8.2
Industrial production## (1977=100)	Jun 89	141.1	3.4	141.4
Manufacturers new orders## ($Bil.)	May 89	233.7	8.0	239.9

NEW MEXICO AND U.S. COMPARISONS

		NEW MEXICO			UNITED STATES		
	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA
Employment (000)	Jun 89	648.3	1.0	647.1	118,719	2.2	117,039
Unemployment rate (%)	Jun 89	7.4	-	6.4	5.5	-	5.0
Nonagricultural employment (000)	Jun 89	557.4	3.0	553.7	109,418	2.8	108,742
Personal income### ($Mil.)	Q1 89	20,008	10.2	19,415	4,297,169	9.5	4,198,095
Housing units permitted							
Single	Jun 89	497	-5.2	541	92,479	-12.9	94,337
Multi	Jun 89	453	8960.0	95	42,989	-10.1	39,590

Note: Selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* 1982 dollars at seasonally adjusted annual rates.
** Closing rate for month.
*** Effective rate (in the primary market) on conventional mortgages, reflecting fees and charges as well as contract rate and assumed, on the average, repayment at end of 10 years.
# Rate on new issues within period; bank discount basis.
Monthly data seasonally adjusted.
Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
Sources: U. S. Department of Labor, News: CPI data;
New Mexico Department of Labor and U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: employment and unemployment data.
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: income data;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: construction data.
U. S. Council of Economic Advisors, Economic Indicators: all other data.

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT		% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
	MO/QTR	DATA			
1. GENERAL					
Civilian labor force* (000)	Jun 89	700.1	-1.1	691.6	0.7
Total employment* (000)	Jun 89	648.3	1.0	647.1	2.1
Unemployment* (000)	Jun 89	51.9	-21.2	44.5	-15.0
Unemployment rate (%)	Jun 89	7.4	-	6.4	-
Weekly new unemployment insurance claims	Jun 89	1116.0	-12.7	978.0	-5.9
Nonagricultural wage/salary employment**(000)	Jun 89	557.4	3.0	553.7	2.3
Personal income*** ($ mil.)	Q1 89	20008.0	10.2	19415.0	7.0
New business incorporations	May 89	248.0	3.8	178.0	0.7
Business failure liabilities ($ 000)	Dec 88	692.0	5.5	11565.0	307.4
2. AGRICULTURAL RECEIPTS					
Livestock and products ($ mil.)	Apr 89	78.5	2.5	119.9	4.5
Crops ($ mil.)	Apr 89	21.9	13.5	22.0	12.7
Total ($ mil.)	Apr 89	100.4	4.7	141.9	6.7
3. MINING					
Employment** (000)	Jun 89	15.5	0.0	15.3	0.7
Average hourly earnings ($)	Jun 89	12.44	0.8	12.35	6.8
Petroleum production (000 bbls.)	Jun 89	5535.7	-4.4	5792.5	-3.5
Natural gas production (bil. cu. ft.)	Jun 89	59.4	-0.8	64.3	-9.9
Coal production (000 short tons)	Jun 89	2684.0	60.9	2379.0	12.3
Oil well completions&	Jun 89	44.0	69.2	38.0	-13.7
Gas well completions&	Jun 89	33.0	43.5	46.0	37.1
Total footage drilled&& (000)	Jun 89	417.2	38.6	395.6	0.4
Oil sales ($ mil.)	Apr 89	104.9	15.1	100.5	-15.1
Gas sales ($ mil.)	Apr 89	86.0	-4.6	94.7	-18.6
4. CONSTRUCTION					
Employment** (000)	Jun 89	30.7	-1.9	30.0	-4.5
Average hourly earnings ($)	Jun 89	11.03	1.1	11.11	3.6
Residential units permitted	Jun 89	950.0	79.6	636.0	-10.8
Residential building permits ($ mil.)	Jun 89	53.3	31.0	45.2	-9.2
Nonresidential building permits ($ mil.)	Jun 89	24.7	61.4	26.0	41.7
Residential construction contracts ($ mil.)	Jun 89	50.5	-38.4	56.7	-12.0
Nonresidential construction contracts ($mil.)	Jun 89	24.5	-75.4	23.9	-31.4
Nonbuilding construction contracts ($ mil.)	Jun 89	37.4	3.3	20.8	17.6
5. TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES					
Employment** (000)	Jun 89	27.9	-1.8	28.6	-1.4
Average hourly earnings## ($)	Jun 89	13.78	1.2	13.68	2.4
6. MANUFACTURING					
Employment** (000)	Jun 89	41.3	3.5	40.9	3.3
Average hourly earnings ($)	Jun 89	8.67	-1.4	8.55	-1.0
Electric & electronic equipment employment** (000)	Jun 89	5.7	5.6	5.7	7.7
Transportation equipment employment** (000)	Jun 89	5.4	3.8	5.3	10.2
Food & kindred products employment** (000)	Jun 89	3.9	5.4	3.8	2.6
Textile & apparel employment** (000)	Jun 89	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.0
Lumber & wood products employment** (000)	Jun 89	2.5	-3.8	2.5	-3.8

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS (continued)

	CURRENT		% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
	MO/QTR	DATA			
7. TRADE					
Wholesale employment** (000)	Jun 89	23.6	1.3	23.4	1.3
Retail employment** (000)	Jun 89	112.6	4.5	110.8	3.6
Average hourly earnings ($)	Jun 89	7.02	6.5	6.72	-0.5
8. FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE					
Employment** (000)	Jun 89	27.8	1.8	27.5	1.5
Bank average hourly earnings ($)	Jun 89	6.60	8.2	6.70	8.1
Bank total assets ($ mil.)	Q1 89	10248.0	5.4	10168.5	4.3
Bank total deposits ($ mil.)	Q1 89	8617.0	3.8	8642.7	3.4
Bank net loans ($ mil.)	Q1 89	5638.0	0.9	5748.2	N
S & L total assets ($ mil.)	Jun 89	5321.0	-8.0	5311.0	-8.8
S & L total deposits ($ mil.)	Jun 89	4598.0	-5.3	4555.0	-1.2
S & L new mortgage loans closed&&& ($ mil.)	Jun 89	76.0	-45.3	83.0	-5.3
9. SERVICES AND TOURISM					
Total service employment** (000)	Jun 89	134.8	4.0	131.8	3.9
Lodging employment** (000)	Jun 89	12.5	5.9	12.0	1.8
Eating & drinking places employment** (000)	Jun 89	44.1	6.8	43.1	5.8
Visits to state parks (000)	May 89	633.9	14.6	373.7	N
Visits to national parks/monuments (000)	Jun 89	276.2	10.6	221.7	8.8
Passenger traffic at Albuquerque airport@ (000)	Jun 89	438.4	13.5	389.9	6.9
Lodgers tax receipts### ($ 000)	Q1 89	2080.7	11.8	2542.4	15.0
Lodging occupancy rates (%)	Jun 89	77.6	4.6	72.7	5.8
10. GOVERNMENT					
Total government employment** (000)	Jun 89	143.2	3.6	145.4	2.6
Federal employment** (000)	Jun 89	31.4	2.6	31.0	0.3
State employment** @@ (000)	Jun 89	47.2	4.4	50.3	2.1
Local employment** (000)	Jun 89	64.6	3.5	64.1	3.9
Total general fund revenues@@@ ($ mil.)	May 89	180.2	4.8	151.0	6.3

Note: selected data items subject to revision.

N	Not available.
*	Number of persons by place of residence.
**	Number of jobs by place of work.
***	Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
&	These include wells that are in the following categories: new drillings, deepened, plugged back, reentry and additional zone.
&&	Oil and gas combined.
&&&	New mortgage loans closed equals the previously carried item "Total loans closed" plus a relatively insignificant additional loan category.
#	For example, in the report that contained June 1985 figures this would be the percent change in the average of July 1983 to June 1984 data versus the average of July 1984 to June 1985 data.
##	Communications and utilities only.
###	A portion of the increase in lodgers tax receipts is attributable to an increase in the rate levied by the City of Santa Fe. The rate increased from 3 to 4 percent as of July 1, 1987.
@	Passenger traffic includes enplanements and deplanements.
@@	This figure includes full and part time employment at Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL). Full time equivalent employment (FTE) at LANL is 7,700 as of April 1989 according to LANL Personnel Dept.
@@@	Includes recurring and non-recurring revenues.

Sources:
New Mexico Department of Labor: Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10;
Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.: Section 1;
U. S. Dept of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: Section 1;
USDA Statistical Reporting Service: Section 2;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Oil and Gas Conservation Division: Section 3;
New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Dept., Oil and Gas Accounting Division: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Section 4;
F. W. Dodge Company (a division of McGraw Hill, Inc.): Section 4;
U. S. Federal Reserve: Section 8;
Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas: Section 8;
U. S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation: Section 8;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Park and Recreation Division: Section 9;
U. S. National Park Service: Section 9;
City of Albuquerque, Albuquerque International Airport: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration, Local Government Division: Section 9;
Pannell, Kerr and Forster: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration: Section 10.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES

GROSS RECEIPTS# FROM RETAIL TRADE##
TOP 20 CITIES
($000)

	CURRENT 3 MONTH AVERAGE* APR-JUN	% CHANGE AVERAGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS 3 MONTH AVERAGE* JAN-MAR
Alamogordo	$ 15,538	1.3	$ 14,552
Albuquerque	252,371	14.8	241,513
Artesia	5,268	7.4	5,010
Carlsbad	12,918	14.5	12,456
Clovis	16,791	2.9	17,216
Deming	6,131	9.3	6,030
Espanola	7,172	4.9	6,362
Farmington	29,940	16.0	30,948
Gallup	22,754	3.1	23,008
Hobbs	18,573	8.0	16,346
Las Cruces	37,921	9.4	37,977
Las Vegas	6,166	9.9	5,839
Los Alamos	6,407	19.1	5,965
Portales	5,149	-4.6	4,972
Rio Rancho	5,924	23.4	5,619
Roswell	19,699	4.3	19,775
Ruidoso	5,385	15.7	5,464
Santa Fe	53,599	14.8	52,636
Silver City	8,465	11.5	8,191
Taos	8,045	22.4	7,849
State total	702,434	12.9	673,244

# Gross receipts reported are for gross receipts tax purposes, which do not include all the receipts of all firms.

## Estimates for May, 1987 based on incomplete data.

* Averages are used to smooth out fluctuations in the data, which are not caused by changes in economic conditions.

Note: Rio Rancho now replaces Grants in the top 20 cities.

Source: New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department.

NEW MEXICO CONSTRUCTION
SELECTED CITIES

	NUMBER OF BUILDING UNITS OR PERMITS *				VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ($000)			
	JUNE 1989	JUNE 1988	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH JUNE 1989	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH JUNE 1988	JUNE 1989	JUNE 1988	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH JUNE 1989	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH JUNE 1988
NEW RESIDENTIAL**								
Alamogordo	5	12	31	55	$ 351	$ 811	$ 2,015	$ 3,168
Albuquerque	513	135	1,103	1,164	23,443	10,733	70,562	77,911
Carlsbad	4	3	10	25	412	195	851	1,429
Clovis	5	4	52	14	302	311	3,056	1,022
Farmington	7	6	19	21	527	445	1,309	1,258
Hobbs	0	0	2	2	0	0	183	522
Las Cruces	48	35	363	346	2,886	2,608	15,821	16,390
Los Alamos	0	1	6	14	0	69	782	1,793
Rio Rancho***	62	131	427	572	3,182	5,792	20,637	23,776
Roswell	2	9	26	39	176	744	1,867	2,794
Ruidoso	5	8	24	26	359	506	1,609	1,800
Santa Fe	62	34	361	160	4,417	2,927	21,911	11,682
NEW NONRESIDENTIAL								
Alamogordo	5	4	34	31	99	212	801	803
Albuquerque	3	3	20	24	16,313	4,103	65,792	24,028
Carlsbad	2	4	29	32	104	434	635	565
Clovis	1	3	5	8	48	1,301	597	2,349
Farmington	4	3	6	9	340	143	587	1,665
Hobbs	0	0	5	3	0	0	2,505	372
Las Cruces	14	21	57	88	1,134	1,053	3,744	6,881
Los Alamos	0	1	3	6	0	1	49	23
Rio Rancho***	3	3	8	13	1,075	422	2,313	6,144
Roswell	6	9	43	39	34	22	1,072	576
Ruidoso	2	1	4	2	21	454	502	472
Santa Fe	16	8	40	24	2,339	132	7,196	2,173

Note: Top twelve cities chosen on basis of residential construction activity during the period 1982 through 1984.

* Residential data shows the number of permitted units, while nonresidential data shows the number of permits.

** Residential data includes both single and multi family units.

*** City of Rio Rancho reported Rio Rancho data.

Sources: City of Rio Rancho: Rio Rancho only;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: all others.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES (continued)

ESTIMATED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
(000)

	NEW MEXICO			ALBUQUERQUE MSA*			LAS CRUCES MSA**			SANTA FE MSA***		
	JUNE p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	MAY r	JUNE p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	MAY r	JUNE p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	MAY r	JUNE p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	MAY r
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	700.1	-1.1	691.6	268.3	-0.9	263.8	56.8	-0.5	56.7	68.6	-2.0	66.6
Employment@	648.3	1.0	647.1	252.3	0.4	250.9	52.4	1.7	53.1	65.7	-0.3	63.9
Unemployment	51.9	-21.2	44.5	16.0	-17.5	12.9	4.4	-21.4	3.7	2.9	-29.3	2.7
Unemployment rate (%)	7.4	-	6.4	6.0	-	4.9	7.8	-	6.5	4.2	-	4.0
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	557.4	3.0	553.7	239.8	1.7	240.4	40.9	4.3	42.1	57.4	1.6	56.0
Mining	15.5	0.0	15.3	0.1	-50.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Contract construction	30.7	-1.9	30.0	14.8	-2.6	14.8	2.3	4.5	2.3	2.6	-7.1	2.5
Manufacturing	41.3	3.5	40.9	20.7	1.5	20.5	3.6	-2.7	3.7	1.7	6.3	1.7
Durable goods	28.0	3.7	27.8	14.9	0.7	14.8	1.6	0.0	1.7	1.1	10.0	1.1
Nondurable goods	13.3	3.1	13.1	5.8	3.6	5.7	2.0	-4.8	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.6
Transportation & public utilities	27.9	-1.8	28.6	12.6	0.0	12.8	1.2	-7.7	1.4	1.1	-8.3	1.1
Trade	136.2	4.0	134.2	62.1	2.6	61.9	9.1	4.6	9.2	11.5	3.6	11.3
Wholesale	23.6	1.3	23.4	14.5	0.7	14.4	1.0	11.1	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.9
Retail	112.6	4.5	110.8	47.6	3.3	47.5	8.1	3.8	8.2	10.6	3.9	10.4
Finance, insurance, & real estate	27.8	1.8	27.5	15.4	2.0	15.3	1.8	5.9	1.8	2.0	0.0	1.9
Services	134.8	4.0	131.8	67.4	2.4	67.0	6.7	4.7	6.6	15.7	1.3	15.0
Government	143.2	3.6	145.4	46.7	1.5	48.0	16.2	6.6	17.2	22.9	2.7	22.5
Federal	31.4	2.6	31.0	13.8	1.5	13.7	4.4	2.3	4.3	1.7	0.0	1.6
State	47.2	4.4	50.3	10.8	-1.8	12.7	6.1	15.1	7.1	16.9	2.4	16.8
Local	64.6	3.5	64.1	22.1	3.3	21.6	5.7	1.8	5.8	4.3	4.9	4.1

N Not available, less than 50 jobs.
P Preliminary.
R Revised.

* Bernalillo County.
** Dona Ana County.
*** Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties.
@ Includes labor disputes.

Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.

Mining in New Mexico

(continued from page 1)

New Mexico is responsible for 86 percent of the United States annual production of perlite, a volcanic rock similar to obsidian. Last year, that amounted to 706 thousand tons of crude ore, worth over $10.3 million. Employment in perlite mining was 92, up 12 percent from 1987. Pumice production totalled about 75 thousand tons, valued at $312 thousand, with twenty employees. New Mexico also produced more than 7.3 million cubic yards of sand, gravel, clay and related products during 1988, with a market value of $26.4 million.

Oil and Gas

New Mexico produced 71.2 million barrels of crude oil in 1988, worth $1.04 billion, seventh in the nation. Both production and value were less than in 1987. The state has four operating refineries with a combined capacity of 82,300 barrels per day. Natural gas production was 781 billion cubic feet, worth $1.23 billion, fourth in the nation. Most of the oil and natural gas production comes from Eddy, Lea, San Juan and Rio Arriba counties.

Employment in oil and gas production was about 9,400 during 1988, five percent higher than in 1987, and another ten and a half thousand were employed in related jobs, including refining, processing, marketing, transportation and field services. A total of 559 producing oil wells and 315 producing gas wells were drilled in 1988.

The outlook for oil and natural gas is not too bad. As of June, oil and gas prices were relatively high and so may decline somewhat in the near term, but are expected to rise slowly over the longer term.

Lawrence A. Waldman, Economist

1990 Census
Calendar of Activities in New Mexico

January 1989– March 1990	Precensus Outreach Activities—Education and Awareness, Creation of Media Contacts; Development of Networks, Complete Count Program, Education and Religious Organizations Projects
	Pre-Canvass hiring begins
March 1989	Complete Court Program guidelines mailed to all local governments
May 1989	Pre-Canvass begins (May 15 through June 30th)
June 1989	Local Review booklets mailed to all local governments
	Verify and correct any errors in the Pre-Canvass
July 1989	Geography of Census Designated Places will be determined (July through fall of 1989)
	Release of TIGER/line files for each county in the U.S. (July through August 1989)
August 1989– February 1990	Division of Government Research, UNM proofs voting district boundaries as provided on preliminary TIGER maps
September 1989	Second Local Review workshop conducted in Albuquerque, Las Cruces, Las Vegas and Roswell by State Data Center and Census Bureau staff
October– December 1989	Complete Count Program Committee start-up activities in local areas (localized publicity, endorsements, assistance centers, etc.)
	District Offices open in Las Cruces and Santa Fe
November 1989	Mailout of Pre-Census Local Review counts
December 1989	Final Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS) to be conducted prior to the 1990 Census
January 1990	District Office Open House
	Deadline for local officials to report results of Local Review (January 5, 1990)
March 1990	Peak hiring for the 1990 Census (March and April 1990)
	Mailout and Delivery of Questionnaires
	S-Night (street and shelter enumeration—6:00 p.m. March 20 through 6:30 a.m. March 21)
	T-Night (transient—hotels and motels)
	Questionnaire Assistance (March 23 through April 12)
April 1990	Census Day, April 1, 1990
	List/Enumerate (through May 15)
	Non-Response Follow-Up (April through July)
June 1990	"Were You Counted?" Campaign
July 1990	Post-Census Local Review
August 1990	All District Offices close except Albuquerque
	Mailout of Post-Census Local Review Counts
October 1990	Albuquerque District Office closes
	All field work complete
December 1990	Census state population counts are due to the President by December 31, 1990 to be used in reapportioning the House of Representatives
April 1991	Census Bureau provides states with population figures broken down to the block level for use in redrawing legislative districts (April 1, 1991)
April 1990– September 1993	Processing the data/producing data products

Note: Many of these activities are tentative and are subject to change. For information about a particular activity, call the Denver Regional Census Center at 303/969-7750.

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